# THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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## SUMMARY OF NEWS

**LOCAL.**

Baptists of the First church are pushing arrangement for the purchase of the new church site at the corner of Peachtree and Cain streets.

Dr. G. M. Bull, of the West End Presbyterian church has not yet decided whether he will accept call of the Nashville church.

Members of the interstate commerce commission arrive in Atlanta and will begin trying the lumber case this morning.

Arrangements are being made for the barbecue that will be given next Thursday by the merchants of Peters street.

New hospital for incurables, which will be erected by King's Daughters and Sons, will be handsome structure.

Mrs. Kate Mashburn creates excitement by screaming for protection from an imaginary pursuer.

Weather forecast for Georgia: Fair Monday and Tuesday. Warmer Monday; fresh west winds.

Exhibits and the Pike shows at the fair grounds were moved yesterday.

Barnum & Bailey's circus has arrived and will give a parade this morning.

**GEORGIA.**

The increased rate on lumber is said to be having a depressing effect on the business. Land owners are thinking of joining the saw mill men in their fight against the railroads.

The cornerstone of the Masonic home, at Macon, will be laid Tuesday. The affair will be witnessed by a large concourse of Masons and their friends.

Emory college and Trinity college, of North Carolina, will meet in a joint debate at Oxford during the fall. The subject has not yet been selected.

It is announced from Savannah that Tomlinson Johnson is to be clerk of both the circuit and district courts at Macon under Judge Emory Speer.

The safe of the R. F. Strickland Company, at Concord, Pike county, was dynamited by experts Saturday night. The cracksmen got only $35.

A heavy frost at Valdosta kills vegetation and it is feared that cotton has been injured by the sudden fall of temperature.

Jasper has a $10,000 fire in which all the loss falls on one man. Store, warehouse, livery stable and residence were burned.

**SOUTHERN.**

Sensational developments are expected at a meeting of the creditors of the Southern Car and Foundry Company, Chattanooga today, when officials of the bankrupt corporation will be asked to explain certain actions alleged to be irregular.

The trial of Dr. J. V. Jay, the North Carolina man who killed his three children, near Asheville, begins Monday, before the grand jury, and will probably go to court Tuesday.

President Roper, of the Anniston Trades council, is suing the editor of The Hot Blast for $10,000 libel damages for stating that he was in a crap game.

A very light vote is expected in the regular state election in Mississippi. It is predicted that not over 15,000 votes will be cast.

**DOMESTIC.**

Details of the cave-in of the roofs of the subway in New York Saturday night show that the accident was due to negligence on the part of the superintendent, who knew the rock above was cracked.

Jesse McClure, a farm hand, murders his two sons, aged 5 and 7 years, near Marion, Ind., and then surrenders. Sheriff spirited McClure away to Indianapolis jail to prevent a lynching.

Mrs. Iverson, of Monterey, Cal., strangles her three children to death, saying that a supreme power had commanded her to kill them. She has been ill for a long time, and had shown signs of mental derangement.

James L. Blair, of St. Louis, who is alleged to have misappropriated funds of the St. Louis fair, is still unable to answer fully, on account of his illness.

Dowie presided at three meeting in New York yesterday and there was no disorder. Says he will score newspaper reporters in his sermon tonight.

By the explosion of a 6-pound machine gun at Indian Head proving ground, one negro was killed and another one seriously injured.

Scottish Rite Masons held impressive services at the grave of General Albert Pike, at Washington.

Rear Admiral Bowles, in his annual report, shows the growth of the navy during the year.

Yellow fever is on the decrease at Laredo, Tex. New cases yesterday 12; deaths, 1.

Professor Thurston, of Cornell university, dies suddenly at his home on the campus.

Fire at Ashland, Wis., destroyed a fine block of buildings, doing $150.000 damage.

President Roosevelt speaks at the Pan-American services at Washington.

Boat goes down at Portland, Me., and four men are drowned.

**FOREIGN.**

Le Matin, newspaper of Paris, had large roll of money hidden in park, the one finding it to have it. Thousands searched for it; stranger rode up in buggy, alighted, went to a certain spot and got the money. Then there was a riot.

The Russian minister of the interior has issued a circular to governors of provinces ordering them to report on the difficulties in the application of the laws relating to Jews, with the view of revision.

Dispatches from St. Petersburg say there is a growing ill-feeling in Russia against the United States and England on account of the supposed sympathy of these countries for Japan.

Revolutionary bands, operating in eastern Macedonia, are reported to be returning to Bulgaria and Sofia's streets are thronged with them. They beg for food and shelter.

Venezuela is said to have concentrated a large body of troops on the Colombian frontier, in order to indirectly aid the new opposition to the Colombian government.

A Japanese secretary of legation was refused permission to land at Yongampho. One report states that a fight occurred. War is likely at any time between Russia and Japan.

King Menelik of Abyssinia is pleased over the prospect of Americans visiting him and will extend all courtesies to them. He will be invited to visit the world's fair.

Captain Ison Brown, who left Boston August 11, to cross the sea in a boat 19 feet long, has arrived at the island of Madeira.

John Redmond, in a speech at Killarney, declared the time had arrived to start a campaign against emigration.

King Edward has approved the appointment of Sir Henry Mortimer Durand as ambassador to the United States.

Pope Piux X appears before two thousand Venetian residents in Rome and is enthusiastically received.

The insurgent movement in Haiti is spreading throughout the northern part of the country.

Great Britain's coast visited by a severe gale and vessels at sea are rushing for ports

Report of a fight between Russian and Japanese at Yonghampo, a signal station.

# BLAIR TOO ILL TO MAKE REPLY

## Charged with Rascality, He Is Seriously Ill.

**Amount Involved Will Reach Nearly Half a Million—An Attorney Made the Allegations Before the St. Louis Grand Jury.**

St. Louis, October 25.—James Lawrence Blair, stricken and sore, lies near death's door in his beautiful home, Stancote, Kirkwood, St. Louis county, under charges of alleged rascality made by James T. Roberts.

All last night Dr. M. G. Wyer spent at Blair's bedside, being relieved this morning by Dr. George Homan, who spent the day with his patient, Dr. Wyer, in turn, relieving him this evening. Blair is in such a nervous condition that physicians refuse any one access to him. He was able to take little nourishment today.

**Roberts' Additional Statement.**

Today Jomes T. Roberts, the man who went before the grand jury and told the story of Blair's alleged rascality, gave out a supplemental statement, going into more minute details of the rascalities committed, giving dates, etc. This is an elaborate statement, covering the case in all its nastiness. If true, Blair is a sociological wonder. For nearly twenty years he has advocated the highest ideals in private and public, and yet, according to Roberts, during the past decade he has been living a life which his public utterances condemned.

**Denial Made from Philadelphia.**

In a St. Louis morning newspaper there appears what purported to be interviews with Evans R. Dick, of New York, and George S. Graham, of Philadelphia, the one a partner in the firm of Dick Bros & Co., from whom Blair is alleged to have embezzled $340,000, the other the attorney of the firm, denying the charges of Roberts.

When Mr. Roberts read these reputed interviews he at once telegraphed to Messrs. Dick and Graham, challenging them to come to St. Louis with the books and papers of the firm and go before the grand jury, stating that this was due to Mr. Blair, who is a cousin of Mr. Dick. Up to midnight Roberts had received no response to his telegrams.

**Dwarf's Boodling Scandal.**

Roberts, who was a stenographer in Blair's office, but is now a practicing attorney, claims that in exposing Blair's rescality he is simply performing a public duty, unmasking a man who had been living a dual life for ten years or more, preaching higher ideals and at the same time swindling his friends and benefactors. Whatever the motive which influenced Roberts, he certainly has furnished the sensation of the day. The boodling scandals of St. Louis is dwarfed into insignificance by his revelations.

It is considered doubtful among the friends of Mr. Blair whether he can survive the dreadful mental strain to which he is being subjected. He is a physical wreck. Last night there were rumors that he had attempted self-destruction, but these were denied by his physicians.

A telephone message received at midnight says that Mr. Blair is resting quietly, for the first time since the charges against him were made public.

The friends of Mr. Blair are indignant and denounce the charges as both false and absurd.

**Misuse of Trust Funds Alleged.**

The charges against Blair were first published by a St. Louis paper on the statement of James T. Roberts, a former employee of his, who stated that Blair had embezzled $340,000 from Dick Bros., of Philadelphia, and had misused $63,000 of the funds of the Blow estate held in trust by him. Roberts' statements gave dates and names and was specific in every instance.

Roberts, in addition to claiming that Blair swindled his relatives out of over $400,000, charges him with forgery and almost every species of crookedness. He states that the frauds have been practiced for ten years, and that the money realized by them was spent in high living and to cover forged notes and to keep up big life insurance policies. An astonishing feature of his charges is that all of Blair's transactions were in keeping with the Missouri laws as he construed them. In the forgery charges he cites specific instances.

**Blair a Prominent Attorney.**

James L. Blair has ranked high in the legal profession in St. Louis and has always been considered an exemplary citizen. His father, the late Frank P. Blair, was one of Missouri's most distinguished sons and James L. Blair bid fair to follow in his footsteps having gained especial prominence in the recent political reformations.

When the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company was organized Blair was appointed general counsel at a salary of $18.000 per year, which position he held until his resignation was given a few days ago.

His wife is president of the board of lady managers of the exposition, but it is thought that she will resign both the presidency and her membership on the board in a few days.

Though he has issued no statement to reporters who saw him, Blair denied every charge made by Roberts. Blair's friends steadfastly aver that there is no truth in the charges and that they are only an effort to injure an innocent man.

**Report of Wreck Untrue.**

Norfolk, Va., October 25.—The report last night that a schooner had been sent ashore on the beach at Dam Neck Mills proves untrue. The schooner, which is unknown, anchored off the station and proceeded this morning.

# PUT BULLETS IN THE BRAINS OF HIS BOYS

## Jesse McClure Murders His Two Sons Near Marion, Indiana.

## HE THEN SURRENDERS FEARING VIOLENCE

**Murderer Describes How He Slew the Little Ones—Says Wife Separated from Him and He Killed the Boys Out of Revenge for Wife's Action.**

Marion, Ind., October 25.—Jesse McClure, a farm hand, murdered his two sons, aged 5 and 7 years this afternoon, leaving their bodies in a fence corner. While a mob was forming to capture and lynch him, McClure drove on a run to this city and gave himself up. He has been secreted by the authorities, who fear attempted violence.

McClure had parted from his wife a year ago, taking the children to her father's home. At noon today McClure drove to the home of Mrs. McClure's father. He found the children playing in the front yard and induced them, with candy, to take a rid with him. He drove a mile up the road, carried the children to a fence corner and shot them with a revolver. The oldest one was found dead a few minutes later and the younger was dying, a piece of the candy being still in his mouth.

To the jail turnkey, McClure admitted the murder of his two children, and said he had killed them because his wife had left him and refused to see him. Said he:

"When she refused to see me I decided to be revenged, and drove down the road to a little clump of small trees. My two children were asleep in the buggy. When I stopped the jolt awoke my little boy, Dee. He looked up to me and said: 'Papa, what are you going to do?'

"I put my hand over his eyes and took my gun from my pcoket and shot him in the forehead, killing him instantly. The shot awoke little Homer, and I took him and fired a shot into his head. They both fell to the bottom of the buggy. I drove the horse to the side of the road and lifted both bodies out and laid them on the withered grass. I then drove directly to Marion to the jail.

"The neighbors will lynch me when they find out what I have done. I don't care what you do with me. I am ready to die and expect to hang for this crime. All that I ask is to see my dear little ones buried."

Late this evening it was learned that a mob was being formed to come to Marion tonight and lynch McClure. Deputy Sheriff Williams spirited the murderer away from the jail and started with him to Indianapolis.

Indianapolis, Ind., October 25.—Jesse McClure was brought here at 10 o'clock and placed in jail.

# DOWIE TO ROAST THE REPORTERS

## Says He Will Make All Previous Utterances Mild by Comparison.

New York, October 25.—Today was the most quiet one that Dowie and his host have passed since their invasion of New York. Three services were held in the early morning, afternoon and evening, at the two latter of which the garden was fairly well filled. The proceedings were marked by the absence of any attempt at disturbance. The afternoon sermon presented no novel features being devoted to Dowie's customary denunciations of Masonry and Roman Catholicism.

At the evening service Dowie again denounced the Masons and delivered another long tirade against the press, declaring that tomorrow night he would have something to say about the New York reporters that would make all his previous utterances appear mild by comparison.

**THURSTON DIES SUDDENLY.**

**Cornell Professor Expires While Sitting in Library.**

Ithaca, N. Y., October 25 —Professor Robert H. Thurston, director of the Sibley college of engineering, Corneli university, died suddenly tonight at his home on the campus. He was sitting in his library shortly before 6 o'clock, awaiting the arrival of former President Andrew D. White, Dean Huffut, of the college of law, Professor Hewett, and others, who were to be his guests at dinner, today being his sixty-fourth birthday. He seemed to fall asleep, but when his wife made efforts to rouse him she found him unconscious and he was dead before a physician could be summoned. Heart disease was the cause of death. He had been in apparent good health and spirts and had just returned from a brisk walk. He was the author of many engineering treatises and was a member of the leading scientific societies of Europe and America.

# SHE STRANGLED HER LITTLE ONES

## Mrs. Iverson, of Montery, Cal., Kills Three Children.

**Woman Says a Supreme Being Commanded Her To Slay Them—She Had Become Deranged from a Long Illness and Religious Frenzy.**

Monterey, Cal., October 25.—While temporarily deranged Mrs. Louis Iverson, wife of a Salinas machinist, murdered three of her children yesterday at Pacific Grove at the dictation, she said later, of a supreme power. She first strangled her eldest daughter, Louisa, aged 12 years. She then attempted the life of her eldest son, aged 11, but the boy broke away from her and took a train for his home in Salinas. She then strangled her son, Harold, aged 6, and securing an ax, struck him a blow on the head. Later in the evening she killed her 7 months' old baby by strangling.

The murder of her children was related by Mrs. Iverson to Sheriff Nesbitt today. She added that during the night she had walked about the house, lying down for a short time on the floor. She said she realized now that she had done wrong, but believed she was doing right at the time she committed the deed. She persisted, however, in stating that the children were not dead.

The boy who escaped went to his home in Salinas and reported to his father that the eldest girl was ill and had been lying on the bed, but said nothing of his mother's attack on him.

Early this morning Mr. Iverson drove to Pacific Grove. Entering the house he was about to kiss his wife, when she said:

"Don't touch me; don't put your hands on me. Go and look at your children."

With that he opened the door of an adjoining room, where lay the bodies of three children, the boy on one bed and the two girls on another. The house was in disorder and the indications were plentiful that the two oldest children had struggled hard

Mrs. Iverson had been ill for several months and had shown signs of mental derangement, her mania being of a religious nature.

# TO AIR AFFAIRS AT FULL MEETING

## Sensational Developments Expected To Take Place.

**Creditors of Southern Car and Foundry Company Will Hear Officers Tell of Company's Business from Stand—Irregularities Alleged.**

Chattanooga, Tenn., October 25.—The second full meeting of the creditors of the Southern Car and Foundry Company will be held in the United States court room here tomorrow.

President Jacquette, of the bankruptcy corporation, will be asked to give an explanation of certain alleged questionable transactions.

Assistant Treasurer Jackson will also be asked to tell the creditors upon what authority he issued alleged irregular notes for which the company is being held liable.

The warehouse receipts and the transanctions in which the Export Storage Campany and the Security Warehousing Company are connected will also be brought out at the meeting.

The creditors will prepare for a contest over notes amounting to $505,000, which, it is claimed, were issued without the knowledge of Treasurer Brockaway, of the board of directors. These notes are held by the National Steel Car Company, of Pittsburg, Pa.

The proceedings will be sensational.

**TO BE PAID BEFORE LEAVING.**

**Soldiers at Fort Riley Maneuvers Are Now Satisfied.**

Fort Riley, Kans., October 25.—For a short time today there was a possibility that the regiments of the national guard which will break camp tomorrow would not receive their pay before departure. The paymasters were here with the money, but demanded that the regular army officers detailed to muster the militia regiments should notify them as to the time the national guardsmen left home, the length of time on the road going and coming and the duration of camp duty. The mustering officers refused in every instance to comply to the majority of these requests on the ground of lack of personal knowledge. For a short time there was a deadlock, but Adjutant General Mayer stepped into the office, certified the facts in each case, supplied the certificates to the mustering officers, who turned them in with their muster rolls, and the national guardsmen were assured of their pay before leaving for home.

The maneuvers for tomorrow will comprise the attack and defense of an intrenched position. The only national guard regiment to take part in this action tomorrow will be the Fifty-fifth Iowa. All the others will be occupied in breaking camp and starting for home.

# JAPS ARE THRUST BACK BY RUSSIAN SOLDIERS

## BEG FOR FOOD AND SHELTER

### Sofia's Streets Thronged with Returning Revolutionists.

Vienna, October 25.—According to private reports the condition of international affairs in Bulgaria is alarming. All the revolutionary bands which were operating in eastern Macedonia have returned to Bulgaria. The streets of Sofia are thronged with insurgents who beg for food and shelter. It is feared that the insurgents will create disasters in the country before long, unless decided improvement is effected in Macedonian affairs. The Bulgarian government is said to be demobilizing its reserves with great reluctance and apprehensions are expressed in many quarters that the Turks will take advantage of the situation and attack Bulgaria at about the time of the approaching election, when the Bulgarian government will be obliged to send the reserves to their homes.

**LONE NAVIGATOR ARRIVES.**

**Captain Brown and His Boat Is at Island of Madeira.**

Funchal, Island of Madeira, October 25.—The Columbia II arrived here last Friday and will be overhauled. The Columbia II is the sailing boat 19 feet long and 6 feet beam in which Captain Ison Brown left Boston August 11 alone to sail to Marseilles.

After leaving Boston Captain Brown put in at Halifax for supplies and left that port August 6. On September 6 the craft was capsized in a gale and the lone navigator was thrown overboard. After several hours of hard work Brown righted the boat and got aboard. He had lost most of his provisions and three of his four casks of water. The British steamer Green Brier sighted Columbia II on September 17 and Captain Brown was taken on board. After being supplied with food, water and his reckonings, latitude 37.21 north and longitude 42.45 west, Captain Brown resumed his lonely voyage.

**MENELIK IS HIGHLY PLEASED.**

**Abyssinia's King Flattered at the Visit of Americans.**

Marseilles, October 25.—Robert P. Skinner, United States consul general here, who is going to Abyssinia to establish diplomatic relations with that country and to invite Emperor Menelik to visit the St. Louis exposition, left here this morning, accompanied by Mr. Wales, his secretary, and Dr. Pease, on board the steamer Balkan, for Naples, where he will be joined on the 27th instant by Captain G. C. Thorpe, United States marine corps, who goes with him.

The expedition begins officially in the harbor of Naples, where the stores and other equipment for the trip will be transshipped from the Balkan to the gun boat Machias.

From Naples the Machias will proceed at once for Abyssinia. It is reported here from Abyssinia that Emperor Menelik feels very much flattered at this visit from Mr. Skinner.

**VENETIANS VISIT VATICAN.**

**Pope Pius Speaks to Two Thousand People.**

Rome, October 25.—The pope appeared before 2,000 Venetian residents in Rome in the court of San Damasco today and was enthusiastically received. He spoke to the Venetians most affably, saying he enjoyed spoken around him the Venetian dialect, for it made him feel younger and reminded him of his entire life from childhood to the patriarch in Venice. Hymns were sung and addresses were delivered, and the ovation given to the pontiff was notable.

**STOPPED ITS PUBLICATION.**

**Creditors of Porto Rican Paper Serve an Attachment.**

San Juan, Porto Rico, October 25.—On October 24 the San Juan newspapers published a fierce attack upon the government. Immediately following this publication D. E. Ford & Co., bankers, served a writ of attachment on The News on a promissory note for $6,100, and there was no issue of the paper today. F. G. Ham has been appointed receiver. Other creditors of the paper are pressing for payment.

Hobart F. Bird, editor of The News, began a two months' sentence in jail last week for having libeled Judge R. Thomas. He made an appeal for a writ of habeas corpus, but it is rumored tonight that his appeal will not be granted. Bird will have to serve his term in jail. Other libel suits are pending. The News was the organ of the socialists, anarchists and federals of Porto Rico, who are provoked at the loss to them of the means of giving publicity to their views.

Governor Hunt has written a letter to Santiago Iglesias, president of the Federation of Workmen of Porto Rico, saying he will not tolerate disorderly meetings or insults to the American flag. The mayors of Porto Rico have issued orders forbidding the flag to be draped in black except for funerals.

**HE DIFFERS WITH CARNEGIE.**

**Redmond Says Irish Workmen in America Are Not Happy.**

London, October 25.—Speaking at Killarney today, John Redmond, the Irish leader, declared the time had arrived to start a campaign against emigration. One cause of emigration that ought to be removed, he said, was the exaggerated prospects held out to Irish boys and girls if they went to America. He criticised Andrew Carnegie's recent speech at Waterford and said the poorest laborer in Kerry was happier than the majority of Irish workingmen in the United States.

**Laid Off a Thousand Men.**

Chicago, October 25.—The Illinois Steel Company has laid off 1,000 laborers in its mills in South Chicago. No notice of the contemplated action was given the men, being merely told that there would be no more work for them for the present. The men were employed in the slab and plate mills and the open hearth mill.

## MORE TROUBLE FOR COLOMBIA

### Government Forces Sent To Chase the Insurgents on Coast.

Panama, October 25.—It is known here that a revolutionary force consisting of about seventy men landed on or about October 11 at Catalina, the port at the mouth of Calivebora on the Atlantic coast of Colombia, and traveled a certain distance into the interior, returned to the coast and marched toward Penonome.

The expedition, according to information in the hands of Governor Obaldia, is under the leadership of Frederico Barrera, Lugo and Juan Antonio Caicedo. Barrera was one of the liberal revolutionists who took part in the capture of Colon in 1901. Luga was one of the military chiefs in the Domingo Diaz expedition of 1901, which was defeated by forces under the late General Carlos Alban after considerable fighting along the railroad between here and Colon. Nothing is known of Caicedo.

It is believed that the revolutionists were expecting reinforcements, but that they were disappointed in finding them and consequently returned to the coast. The telegraph lines on the isthmus are working well and the government has been able to follow all the movements of the enemy.

Government forces under Major Tascon are to sail this afternoon to chase the insurgents. The enemy has had to travel through a rough and wild country, and it is not believed that they will be able to stand before the well disciplined troops under Major Tascon. Little importance is attached to the movement.

The outbreak does not appear to have occurred with the indorsement of liberals in Panama, several of whom have protested against it and have offered their services to Governor Obaldia. Advices received by the governor from the districts of Caucau and Bolivar state that Generals Diaz, Morkun and Buendia and other prominent liberal leaders purposed starting a revolutionary movement, but were arrested before they were able to do so.

For some time past there have been rumors from more or less reliable quarters of an approaching revolutionary movement in Colombia. The political horizon of the country is clouded and there are many signs of unrest arising probably from the discussion and opposition to the canal project and approaching presidential campaign and the heavy deficit in the treasury.

It has been reported that General Pedro Nolispina, a presidential possibility, had become seriously implicated in a projected revolutionary outbreak somewhere on the isthmus because of political opposition on the part of President Marroquin. General Benjamin Herrera and other prominent liberal leaders are said to be associated in this movement.

Venezuela is said to have concentated a considerable body of troops on the Colombia frontier with the idea of aiding indirectly the new opposition to the government.

The government is said to have caused the arrest of several prominent liberal leaders in Bogota and a number of liberals were arrested at Cartagena on October 16. Other arrests are looked for.

Bogota, the capital of Colombia, has been said to be threatened with serious disorder arising from the desire of the government to close congress before the approaching elections. The government is said to have placed an armed guard in the capitol, where congress meets, and this action caused much excitement.

# WILD TROLLEY PLAYS HAVOC

## One Man Killed, Motorman Fainted and Fell From Platform.

Joliet, Ills., October 25.—A runaway electric car on the Chicago and Joliet line today killed a man, demolishing a house and reduced itself to splinters after a terrible plunge down a steep incline in this city. Just as the car began to descend the steep hill, Motorman Boray fell in a faint and rolled from the platform. Miss Anna Westborg, the solitary passenger, saw her peril and jumped from the car, escaping with some painful bruises. The car bounded forward, going down the hill at terrific speed.

At the foot of the hill, where there is a sharp curve, Peter Sharp, 18 years of age, was waiting for the car. He had not noticed that it was running away. When the car struck the curve it jumped the track, scooping up young Sharp on the fender and crashed into Charles Hollstein's dwelling. Sharp's brains were battered out against the stone foundation. The side walls of the house were crushed in and the entire structure wrecked.

Mrs. Hollstein was alone in the house at the time and escaped without injury, climbing out through a window.

**GALE ON THE BRITISH COAST.**

**Vessels Are Making Rapidly for the Ports.**

London, October 25.—A heavy gale is sweeping over the coasts of Great Britain and vessels are running to port for shelter.

Cornelius Vanderbilt's yatch, North Star, Captain Simpson, from New York October 16, for Greenock, Scotland, has put into Queenstown short of coal.

The Red Star line steamer Finland, Captain Albrecht, which sailed from Antwerp last Saturday for New York, has arrived at Southampton in distress. She will proceed after making repairs to her steering gear.

## Report Received at Yokohama Says That a Fight Took Place.

## JAPANESE SECRETARY WAS KEPT FROM SHORE

**He Attempts To Land at Yongampho, but the Czar's Troops Drove Them Away—Russians Are Hurrying Troops to the Front.**

Yokohama, October 25.—At the conference held yesterday between cabinet ministers and the elder statesmen of Japan, when the Far East crisis was discussed, there were present among others Privy Councillor Yamagata, Marshal Cyama, Count Inouye, Privy Councillor Count Matsukata, Foreign Minister Baron Komura, War Minister General Tearauchi and Baron Yamamoto, minister of marine, in addition to Minister Katsura and Marquis Ito.

It is officially reported here that Haghiwara Shuichie, secretary of the Japanese legation at Seoul, Korea, and his party have been prevented by the Russians from landing at Yongampho, thereupon the party proceeded and landed at Winju.

Japanese reports of a visit to the alleged signal station at Yongampho are to the effect that there was a fight there.

**RUSSIANS HURRYING TROOPS TO THE FRONT**

St. Petersburg, October 25.—United States Commercial Agent M. M. Langhorne is at present here on his way back to America from Port Dalney, the new port on the eastern shore of the Liao Tung peninsula, about 20 miles from Port Arthur. He says that on the railroad trip from Port Dalney he counted seven trains bearing Russian soldiers going east. Dalney is not progressing according to the commercial agent, the trade remaining at New Chwang and Port Arthur. The latter place is favored by Viceroy Alexieff.

**CONFERENCE RESULTED IN NO FINAL DECISION**

London, October 25.—According to reports received here, the conference held Saturday at Tokio between cabinet ministers and the elder statesmen of Japan did not result in any final decision. It is understood that Baron Von Rosen, Russian minister to Japan, has received fresh instructions from his government and was to have had another conference with Foreign Minister Komura today. It is said that a majority of the Japanese elders favored adherence to the country's past policy, insisting that Russia should fulfill her pledges with regard to Manchuria on the ground that any compromise would only postpone and not avert a conflict.

**RUSSIA ANGRY WITH THE UNITED STATES**

London, October 26.—Special dispatches from St. Petersburg represent a growing ill-feeling in Russia against the United States and England on account of the supposed sympathy of these countries for Japan. This feeling finds expression in The Novoe Vremya, which, in commenting on the decision of the Alaska boundary tribunal, says it hopes that Canada will now sever the ties connecting it with Great Britain.

The Itan Novekrae contains a bellicose article containing the expression that neither Great Britain nor the United States will interfere, and Russia was never better prepared for war. This paper urges that Japan had better be crushed without delay.

**RAISED INSURANCE ON THE JAPANESE**

Liverpool, October 25.—Believing that war between Russia and Japan cannot long be delayed the marine underwriters decline to accept war risks on Japanese steamers, even at the tempting price of 25 guineas per cent.

**TRIED TO LYNCH STRANGER.**

**People Declared the Matin's Scheme Was a Swindle.**

Paris, October 25.—An enterprise started by The Matin which consisted of concealing in the city a treasure, the whereabouts of which was indicated in a social story running in the paper, caused trouble here today. A crowd was seeking the treasure in the Buttes Chaumont park this morning when a man drove up in a cab, alighted and immediately found it. The crowd declared that the finder was employed by the paper and had been told where to look. They tried to lynch him and he was saved with difficulty.

Subsequently eight hundred persons marched to the office of The Matin, where they made a bonfire of copies of the paper and threatened to wreck the premises. The police had a hard task in dispersing the mob.

**Accepts Tremont Temple Call.**

Boston, October 25.—"Believing it to be the will of God, I will come to you. Letter of acceptance forwarded." In these words Rev. Dr. Poindexter S. Henson, of Brooklyn, N. Y., in a telegraphic message received today, notified the parishioners of Tremont temple that he had decided to accept the call extended him.


...ROSE ...N & ROSE ...ORATION ...EFFECT

...BROWN ...UMMINGS ...UTTONS.

## WOMEN

...neers match in the oddity of ...pation 300 women barbers in ... New York furnishes a partial ...n a blacksmith shop con... four sisters. Nineteen wo... as assayers of minerals, and ... number are put down in the ... hunters, trappers and guides, ... "drummers;" five act as ... captains, regularly licensed, ... as pilots—all these on the ...pi river and on Puget Sound. ...e Mississippi pilots owns the ...directs.

...the, Ohio, has for five years ... street car line with only ...onductors. Before this ex... was tried and proved suc... Alparaiso, Chile, was believed ...e only place in the world ...omen ran street cars. The ...n began there during the ...ean war because of the scar... ...en

# UNCLE JOE MAY FACE COMBINE

## Advocates of River and Harbor Improvements Getting Together

**Important Projects Need Money—He Thinks There Should Be More Given This Session—Economy in Immediate Expenditures.**

By Jos: Ohl.

Washington, October 24.—(Special.)—Nothwithstanding the announcement that "Uncle Joe" Cannon is opposed to the passage of a general river and harbor appropriation bill during the coming congress, there is a strong probability that the legitimate demands of commerce will force the passage of such a bill, in spite of the well-known opposition of the new speaker to that class of legislation.

Representative Burton, of Ohio, was chairman of the committee on rivers and harbors during the past two congresses, and he will in all probability be reappointed to that position by his old friend and companion, "Uncle Joe," when the latter is formally installed in the speaker's chair.

**Committee Members at Work.**

During the summer Mr. Burton and his associates on the committee have been actively employed gathering data and making personal observation of various projects, which will be brought to the attention of congress this winter. Associated with Mr. Burton on that committee are Representatives Rufus E. Lester, of Savannah, the senior democratic member of the minority; D. S. Alexander, of Buffalo; B. B. Dovener, of West Virginia; J. M. Bankhead, of Alabama; S. M. Sparkman, of Florida, and James McLachlan, of California. All of these gentlemen, and the other member of the committee, with one or two exceptions, have been reelected to the fifty-eighth congress. Nearly all of them will probably be reassigned to the river and harbor committee, because of their familiarity with the various questions involved in rivar and harbor legislation. They wield much influence in the house, and they have on previous occasions mustered sufficient strength to force the passage of a river and harbor bill, in spite of the opposition of the speaker and other economists, who do not represent commercial constituencies.

There has been no river and harbor bill for two years, and one is due, according to precedent, during the coming congress.

Representative Burton is an experienced and popular legislator and is in touch with the great commercial cities of all sections of the country. He argues the importance of improving the principal harbors along the coast, in preference to the inland creeks and brooks which sometimes get into a river and harbor bill; but Mr. Burton and his associates on the committee are practical men, and they realize in many instances a member representing some little river or creek has to be placated by a provision in the bill on the same principle that an appropriation is given for New York, Baltimore, Savannah or Galveston harbors.

**How Uncle Joe Was Once Worked.**

In this connection an incident is recalled which occurred in the house of representatives several years ago. "Uncle Joe" Cannon has always been considered a chronic opposer to what he thought extravagance in the expenditure of the public money. Like all other practical statesmen, he has considerable human nature in his make up. On the occasion referred to, there was a large "omnibus bill" for public buildings pending before the house. Cannon was leading the opposition to the bill on general principles. Previously, however, he had introduced a bill providing for a public building in his own town. He had not urged it with much vigor, but some "foxy" member of the committee on public buildings and grounds incorporated the Cannon bill in the general measure, so that the bill passed without serious opposition from "Uncle Joe."

It is true that he did not compromise himself or his reputation as an economist in the transaction, but he simply remained passive and allowed the bill to become a law after he had made what he deemed to be a consistent opposition to "omnibus" public building bills.

General Gillespie, chief of engineers, has completed his annual report and it is now in the hands of the printer. It is understood the chief of engineers favors a liberal river and harbor bill during the coming congress, and he has made recommendations to the secretary of war to that effect. He has called attention to the fact that there has been no general river and harbor bill during the past two years, and it is not only important, but in the interest of economy, that the work on the great projects in the various waterways of the country which have been commenced should be completed as expeditiously as possible.

**Talk of a Combination.**

The chief of engineers will be supported by the representatives of the various sections of the country, who are interested in the improvement of the great harbors of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Baltimore, Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, Brunswick, Pensacola, Tampa, New Orleans and Galveston. California and the principal harbors on the Pacific coast will combine with the friends of irrigation all through the western country, and when the united force assembles at the capitol this winter "Uncle Joe" Cannon may be persuaded to be reasonable and practical in dealing with the subject of improving the navigable streams of the United States in the interest of continuously increasing commerce. It is generally known that Savannah, Brunswick, Baltimore, New York and other important harbors are greatly in need of immediate improvements and friends of these projects are busily at work.

# GEORGIA READY FOR MOUNTAIN

## Great Interest Felt at University in Debate with Sewanee.

University of Georgia, Athens, Ga., October 25.—(Special.)—The University of Georgia will meet Sewanee in joint debate in December, and the two representatives from Georgia have been chosen for that occasion. They are Messrs. L. P. Goodrich, of Griffin, and I. S. Hopkins, Jr., of Athens.

Lucien P. Goodrich is considered one of the most talented students in the university and excels in all literary pursuits. He has made no little reputation as a writer since coming to the university and has been a leading figure in the literary society to which he belongs. He is now editor in chief of The Georgian, the university magazine, and has at various times filled positions on The Georgian and The Red and Black. He represented the university in the debate with North Carolina in 1901, and in 1903 was a champion debater in the annual debate between the two societies of the university. In 1902 he was the winner of the $50 prize for the best essay.

Isaac S. Hopkins, Jr., is a son of Dr. I. S. Hopkins, pastor of the First Methodist church in this city, and formerly president of Emory college. He is a graduate of Emory college in the class of 1901 and is now a member of the law class of the university. He is a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity and of the Demosthenian Society. He was leader of the Demosthenian Society in the impromptu debate in 1903 and was also leader for the Demosthenian Society in the champion debate in 1903. In both these positions he acquitted himself with rare credit and ability. He is an able writer, and won the ready writer's medal in the university last year. He inherits much of the talent of his gifted father.

With these two representatives the Georgia colors will be safe in the great intelectual contest ahead. The subject will be, "Resolved, That the Monroe doctrine should me maintained by the United States. The Monroe doctrine is agreed to mean that the United States shall resist by force if necessary any effort of any foreign power to acquire or control additional territory in the western hemisphere. The Georgia boys will take the negative side of the proposition.

The debaters who are to represent Georgia in the contest with North Carolina next April have not yet been named. They will be chosen in ample time for the contest.

**At Work on the Pandora.**

The work on the next volume of The Pandora, the University of Georgia annual, has been started. The editorial staff has been chosen, the editors in chief and the business managers and the staff is already down to hard work. Messrs. L. P. Goodrich, of Grffin, and I. S. Hopkins, Jr., of Athens, are the editors in chief, and Messrs. W. H. Moore, of Augusta, and W. M. Blackshear, of Dublin, are the business managers. It is proposed to make The Pandora of 1904 the handsomest yet issued by the boys of the University of Georgia.

**Law Class Honors Board.**

The law class of the University of Georgia has adopted the honor board system for the control of any unfair methods in examinations that might arise among the members of the class. Three members of the junior law class and three members of the senior law class constitute the board and all infractions of the rules are to be settled by this board. The other classes of the institution have this system and in the few cases that have arisen in the past the system has worked well.

The students in the two dormitories have appointed two house committees to enforce certain rules of discipline that have been adopted to govern the dormitories and to secure perfect order therein at all times.

**University News Notes.**

The basement story of the Peabody library building on the campus is nearing completion. It is thought that the new building will be finished and ready for occupancy by April 1.

The addition to the old library building is being rapidly completed. Some of the rooms are already completed and ready for the law class and other classes to go into them.

The series of addresses before the college Y. M. C. A. on "Heroes of the Moral Life," will begin next month.

They will be delivered by citizens, members of the faculty and students.

## HEAVY FROST AT VALDOSTA.

**Cotton Nipped by Sudden Fall of Temperature.**

Valdosta, Ga., October 25.—(Special.)—There was a considerable fall of frost in this section last night and much tender vegetation was killed.

The cold came on in a rather unusual manner, in that it was not preceded by a rain, and at a date earlier than for years.

It is not known yet whether cotton has been killed by the frost, but there is no doubt that it has been badly nipped and that the bolls anywhere near maturity will now open rapidly.

Colds are quickly cured by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It acts on nature's plan, loosens the cough, relieves the lungs and opens the secretions, effecting a permanent cure. It counteracts any tendency of a cold to result in pneumonia. It is pleasant to take, both adults and children like it. Price 25c.; large size 50c.

# WHAT OPEN DOOR MEANS FOR SOUTH

## Cotton Goods Leads in Importations from America.

**Secretary Hay Confident That Russia Is Friendly—Inside Facts About the New Commercial Treaty with China Affecting Manchuria Territory.**

By Jos: Ohl.

Washington, October 25.—(Special.)—Authorized explanations given out at the state department show that Secretary Hay has full faith in the assurances of friendliness which have from time to time been given to this country by Russia with special reference to Manchuria. Recent cabled reports, which have come from Peking and Chefoo by way of London, tending to indicate that Russia will stand in the way of the opening to foreign commerce of new Manchurian ports as is provided in the treaties recently negotiated between this country and China, are regarded here as inspired by a desire to stir up unfriendliness and misunderstandings between the United States and Russia, hence upon every possible occasion the responsible officials of this government go out of their way to express their faith in Russian friendliness.

As if to refute these latest reports which picture Russia intent upon standing in the way of the opening of these new Manchurian ports, it is stated on authority that the draft of that treaty with China was unofficially—it could hardly be done officially—submitted to the representatives of Russia in China and by them forwarded to the foreign office at St. Petersburg; that this was done in advance of its signing; and that no objection whatsoever was made to its terms. Had Russia entertained any real objections, she would, it is claimed, have so indicated.

**Russia's Interest Is Greatest.**

Russia was thus kept informed of the American programme because our government recognizes the great interest of that government in Manchuria. While the United States has all the time taken a strong stand against the dismemberment of the Chinese empire, Russia's predominating interests in the great provinces through which its railroad down to Port Arthur lies has at no time been lost sight of, and the fact that Russia has a right to know what was going on was fully recognized.

That there was no suggestion of objection on her part to the new open door treaty is taken by state department officials as full warrant for the conviction that when the treaty is ratified by the United States senate, it will become not only operative, but effective, notwithstanding all the inspired unfriendly Pekin reports to the contrary.

The discussion of this question gives especial interest to some figures upon American trade with Manchuria which have just been made public by the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce. It will be seen from these that American cotton goods leads all other imports into Manchuria from the United States.

**They Are Southern Cottons.**

While it is not shown by these figures, a further fact worthy of special note is that the vast majority of these American cottons are the product of southern mills. The Exposition mills at Atlanta and a number of others in Georgia and South Carolina furnish goods for this Chinese and Manchurian trade—indeed the American exporters who do the selling get almost all their goods from the southern mills. The importance of this new treaty to the southern states must, therefore, be manifest. We have a good foothold there now, practically controlling the cotton goods trade; the opening of the new ports with the new fields tributary to them will greatly increase the value of the Manchuria market.

The trade of the United States with Manchuria, China, shows no perceptible change in 1902 as compared with 1901. The figures of the bureau of statistics show that the total imports into the port of Newchwang, the principal doorway through which Manchuria is at present supplied, amounted in 1902 to 18,000,000 haikwan taels in value, against 17,000,000 in 1901 and 8,000,000 in 1900. The official report of the Chinese government does not specify all classes of merchandise received in Newchwang from the United States, but does specify the four principal articles—American jeans, drills, sheetings and kerosene.

The total value of these four articles of American production reported as brought into Newchwang in 1902, either coming direct from the United States or from other ports of China, was 6,118,920 haikwen taels, which, at the official valuation of the haikwan tael in 1902 would make the total value in United States currency $3,854,920. (The average value of the haikwan tael during 1902 is shown by the Chinese government in its report as 63 cents.) A comparison of these four articles from the United States imported into Newchwang in 1902 with the figures for the same articles in preceding years shows that the total was practically the same as that of 1901 and 1899, and much greater of that of 1900, or of the years preceding the year 1899.

**During Seven Years.**

The table which follows shows the value of American jeans, drills, sheeting and kerosene imported into Newchwang direct from foreign countries and from other ports of China from 1896 to 1902:

| | Haikwan Taels. |
|---|---|
| 1896 | 2,249,876 |
| 1897 | 3,426,238 |
| 1898 | 3,665,257 |
| 1899 | 6,359,154 |
| 1900 | 2,213,588 |
| 1901 | 6,195,146 |
| 1902 | 6,118,920 |

The reports of 1901 and 1902 include American flour imported into Newchwang. The value of American flour imported in 1902 was 135,389 haikwan taels, against 176,321 haikwan taels in 1901.

The report states the respective value of the five articles of American production imported into Newchwang in 1902 as follows:

Value of American jeans, drills, sheetings, kerosene and flour imported into Newchwang during the year 1902:

| ARTICLES— | Haikwan Taels. |
|---|---|
| American kerosene | 118,585 |
| American flour | 135,389 |
| American jeans | 257,670 |
| American drills | 1,382,020 |
| American sheetings | 4,360,608 |

**Into All of China.**

The total value of American jeans, drills, sheetings and kerosene imported into all of China in 1901 and 1902 is shown in the following table:

| ARTICLES— | Haikwan Taels— 1901 | 1902 |
|---|---|---|
| American jeans | 244,388 | 529,492 |
| American drills | 4,834,879 | 6,024,443 |
| American sheetings | 7,636,714 | 15,130,808 |
| American kerosene | 8,638,501 | 6,828,276 |

(American flour is not separately shown in the official statement of total imports into all China, and, therefore, can not be included in this table.)

The total value of merchandise from the United States imported into China from the United States in 1902 was 30,138,713 haikwan taels, against 23,529,606 haikwan taels in 1901.

**Total Foreign Goods Imported.**

The table which follows shows the total value of foreign merchandise of all kinds imported into Newchwang in each year from 1896 to 1902:

| YEAR— | From Foreign Countries | Foreign Goods from Native Ports. |
|---|---|---|
| | *Haikwan Taels. | |
| 1896 | 1,886,485 | 6,271,166 |
| 1897 | 1,641,415 | 7,417,236 |
| 1898 | 1,453,318 | 9,174,245 |
| 1899 | 5,279,185 | 16,566,413 |
| 1900 | 2,682,420 | 5,488,632 |
| 1901 | 4,293,737 | 12,854,552 |
| 1902 | 5,346,306 | 12,969,264 |

*Average value of haikwan tael reported by Chinese government: 1896, 81 cents; 1898, 70 cents; 1901, 72 cents; 1902, 63 cents.

# GROWTH OF NAVY DURING YEAR

## Rear Admiral Bowles in His Report Shows Additions Made.

Washington, October 25.—Rear Admiral Bowles, chief of the bureau of construction and repair, in his annual report to the secretary of the navy, reviews at length the progress made by this government in naval construction during that period.

It is shown that the following additions have been made to the effective force of the navy during the year:

One battle ship, four monitors, twelve torpedo boat destroyers, one torpedo boat and seven submarine torpedo boats. The list should have been increased by two battle ships and five cruisers, the report states, but owing to strikes and other causes their completion was delayed. The report states that the "rate of progress of vessels under construction at the present time presents some very encouraging indications for completion of many of the most important contracts, but, considered as a whole, the progress made during the last fiscal year has been very unsatisfactory."

Speaking of the battle ship Connecticut, which is being built at a government yard, and which is a sister ship of the Louisiana, being built by a private company, the report says that, although slightly behind the Louisiana, the progress made has been well up to the previous average of contract built ships, and adds:

"Better prospects for the delivery of structural steel material and the completeness and accuracy of the plans upon which these ships and those subsequently authorized are being built furnish good grounds for believing that the future progress upon these latter vessels will exceed any results heretofore intended and that the completion of the hull and machinery will not delay these vessels beyond the contract period.

"During the past year delays in the delivery of armor have caused but a few delays in the delivery of vessels and much armor is now on hand in ship yards in advance of the needs of the builders.

"Insufficient capacity for the production of nicket steel protective deck plates has been the cause of inadequate deliveries to the shipbuilders and has embarrassed and delayed their work to a considerable extent in the past year, and is still operative."

It is stated that the bureau's work continues to be embarrassed by lack of sufficient dry docks of capacity suited to the dimensions of battle ships and first-class cruisers.

Appended to the report is a complete list of all the vessels in the navy, with elaborate data concerning them, also a summary which shows there are 252 vessels in the navy fit for service, 25 building and 23 unfit for sea service. Vessels fit for service, including those under repair, are as follows:

First-class battle ships, 10; second-class battle ships, 1; armored cruisers, 2; armored ram, 1; single turret harbor defense monitors 4; double turret monitors 6; protected cruisers, 14; unprotected cruisers, 3; gun boats, 12; light draft gun boats, 3; composite gun boats, 6; training ships (naval academy), sheathed, 1; special class (Dolphin, Vesuvius), 2; gun boats under 500 tons, 21; torpedo boat destroyers, 16; steel torpedo boats, 29; submarine torpedo boats, 8; wooden torpedo boats, 1; iron cruising vessels, steam, 5; wooden cruising vessels, steam, 6; wooden sailing vessels, 4; tugs, 39; auxiliary cruisers, 5; converted yachts, 23; colliers, 16; supply ships and hospital ships, 14.

The following are under construction or authorized:

First-class battle ships, 14; armored cruisers, 8; protected cruisers, 9; gun boat for great lakes (not begun), 1; composite gun boats, 2; steel torpedo boats, 6; training ships, 2; training brig, 1; tugs, 2.

# FOR OUR DEFENSE IN TIME OF WAR

## General Gillespie Tells What Has and Is Being Done.

**Seacoast Defenses of United States More Than Half Completed. Emergency Defense Plans for Insular Possessions. Estimates Given.**

Washington, October 25.—The annual report of General George L. Gillespie, chief of engineers, United States army, for the year ended June 30, 1903, dealing with fortifications and rivers and harbors work, has been made public. He refers first to the work of constructing fortifications that has been going on under the general scheme of the Endicott board and adds:

"The degree of defense to be provided for coaling and other naval stations scattered all over the world for the large naval bases which must be promptly established and for which appropriations are asked of congress by the navy department for the ports of Manila, Pearl harbor and Honolulu and for the lake ports and the St. Lawrence river, should preferably be determined by a tribunal similar to the Endicott board, as recommended in my last annual report.

"In the absence of legislation on the subject of insular defenses a mixed squad of engineer and artillery officers, organized by authority of the secretary of war, has already practically considered and reported upon plans for the emergency defense of several of the most important harbors in the insular possessions. Before these preliminary plans are actually entered upon it might be well to invite the co-operation of the navy by the assignment of a certain number of naval officers upon a new joint board of army and navy officers appointed to revise or enlarge the preliminary plans of defense heretofore prepared."

General Gillespie says that the projects for defenses of thirty-one localities have been approved and in addition defenses of the great lakes and St. Lawrence river are under consideration. He adds:

"Projects for the defense of San Juan, Porto Rico; Pearl harbor and Honolulu harbor, Hawaii; San Luis D'Apra, Guam; Manila bay and Subig bay have been approved by the secretary of war and actual construction should begin thereon at an early day. It is believed that the time has come when it will no longer be possible to ignore the question of insular defenses. The navy department is properly insistent that all its coal stations receive proper defensive protection to keep off predatory attacks from possible hostile fleets.

**Seacoast Defenses.**

The seacoast defenses of the United States are now somewhat more than 50 per cent completed. Twenty-five of the principal harbors of the United States have a sufficient number of heavy guns and mortars mounted to permit an effective defense against naval attack and during the past three years considerable progress has been made in the installation of an adequate rapid fire armament, now the matter of first importance.

At present there are provided for the defenses of the United States 105 12-inch guns, 133 10-inch guns, 96 8-inch guns, 567 rapid fire guns and 376 12-inch mortars. Regarding submarine mines, the report says: "With few exceptions, all harbors are now equipped with torpedo store houses, cable tanks and serviceable mining case matter. Many of the latter are not of the latest type, and are complained of by the artillery as insufficient in size. As funds become available, they will be replaced by more convenient and commodious case matter."

General Gillespie submits a total estimate of $10,366,100 for fortifications for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, as follows: Construction of gun and mortar batteries and installation of range and position finders $4,575,000; sites for fortifications and sea coast defense $2,000,000; search lights for harbor defense $500,000; protection, preservation and repair of fortifications $300,000; preparation of plans for fortifications $5,000; supplies for sea coast defense $35,000; sea walls and embankments $200,000; torpedoes for harbor defenses $225,000; defenses for insular possessions $2,000,000; procurement of land for sites for defenses of the Hawaiian Islands $526,100. For the improvement of rivers and harbors, General Gillespie submits the following general estimates for the next fiscal year:

Under continuing contracts $11,540,753; rivers and harbors (general) $20,748,990; examinations, surveys and contingencies $300,000; under California debris commission $15,000; prevention of deposits in New York harbor $73,260; enlargement of Governors island, New York, $200,000; Mississippi river commission $2,545,000.

Among the estimates of improvements in excess of $25,000 are:

Pascagoula river, Mississippi, $225,000; Southwest Pass, Mississippi river, $1,250,000; removing water Hyacinth, Louisiana and Texas $50,000; Sabine harbor, Texas, $300,000; Galveston harbor, Texas, $450,000; Galveston channel, Texas, $150,000; channel, Galveston to Buffalo bay, Texas, $50,000; Trinity river, Texas, $25,000; Brazos river, Texas, $50,000; mouth of Brazos river, $100,000; Aransas Pass, Texas, $200,000; Red river, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas, $135,000; Vachita and Black rivers, Louisiana and Arkansas, $403,954; Arkansas river, Arkansas, $35,000; Cumberland river, below Nashville, $200,000; Cumberland river, above Nashville, $300,000; Tennessee river, above Chattanooga, $50,000; Tennessee river, between Chattanooga and Riverton, $550,000; Tennessee river, below Riverton, $40,000; Ohio river, open channel improvement, $400,000.

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# FOR LIGHT VOTE OFFICIALS LOOK

## Not Over 15,000 Ballots Will Be Cast in Election.

Jackson, Miss., October 25.—(Special.) It is predicted that not over 15,000 votes will be poled at the general state election to be held in Mississippi on November 5. No interest whatever is being manifested in the election, owing to the fact that there is only one ticket in the field, and no constitutional amendments are to be voted upon.

The "scrub" race between four candidates for the supreme clerkship is attracting no attention, and will, undoubtedly, go to the legislature for final settlement.

The county election commissioners have selected the lists of judges and clerks who are to hold the election and the poll books have been purged of all disqualified electors. This places everything in readiness for the election, which is merely a ratification of the action of the democratic primaries held last August.

The farcial procedure, however, will cost the state several thousand dollars in election expenses.

# EMORY ACCEPTS TRINITY'S GAGE

## Georgia and North Carolina Methodist Colleges To Meet in Debate.

Emory College, Oxford, Ga., October 25.—(Special.)—The interest of the student body of Emory college is now centered in the joint debate which will be held again this year, as last, with Trinity college, of Durham, N. C.

A meeting of the student body of the college was called after chapel exercises on Saturday morning. A letter was read from the two literary and debating societies of Trinity college, which embodied a formal acceptance of the challenge issued by the two societies here. The announcement of Trinity's acceptance was greeted with much applause by the students.

Under the rules governing the debate Emory will have the privilege of deciding upon the question which is to be discussed, while the Trinity men are given the liberty of deciding which side of the question they will uphold. A committee was appointed to get up a number of suitable subjects and submit them to the two societies next Monday, when one from this number will be picked out by the societies here and submitted to Trinity college.

Emory met Trinity college in joint debate last spring in Durham, N. C., and although it was not decided as Emory would have liked, still the students were not discouraged by their defeat in their first experience at intercollegiate debating and will consequently enter the next forensic contest with a greater determination to win.

The debate was held last year in Durham, N. C., but will be held this year in Oxford. On account, however, of not having a hall of sufficient seating capacity in Oxford, it may be necessary to hold the debate in Covington.

There are an unusually large number of good debaters in college this year, which insures that the contest, which is to select the representative from each society will be even more close and spirited than it was last year.

**Will Issue College Annual.**

There is a well defined movement on foot among the students which has for its object the getting out of a college annual this year. Since 1901 there has been no annual gotten out on account of the fact that a debt of approximately $300 was incurred on that particular issue of The Zodiac which the students have found very hard to liquidate.

This condition of affairs has been the source of a great deal of regret on the part of the faculty and students, hence the determined effort that is now being made to get out a Zodiac this year which will do credit in every respect to the institution and the students who make it.

It is practically certain that the publication which is to be gotten out this year will be a college publication and not a magazine of the fraternities as has primarily been the case heretofore. The non-fraternity men will unite with the fraternity men in canceling the indebtedness on the old annual and will in consequence have more representatives on The Zodiac staff than they have previously had. Just what proportion of representation each element will have has not been definitely determined as yet.

In settling up the indebtedness still existing on the issue of 1901 the faculty of the college will assume one-tenth of the debt, while each of the seven fraternities will be responsible for one-tenth of the amount, thus leaving two-tenths to be paid by the non-fraternity men for the two representatives which they had on the staff of the last Zodiac, which was gotten out in 1901.

The Foote & Davies company, who published the last annual, have agreed to settle the matter for a consideration of $200 under the condition that they are given the contract of publishing the new magazine. As soon as this money can be collected, active work on the new Zodiac will commence.

**Seniors' Annual 'Possum Hunt.**

On last Friday night the entire senior class went en masse upon a 'possum hunting expedition, accompanied by Professors Frank Clyde Brown, Frederick N. Duncan and James Park Hannah, three of the most popular members of the faculty.

The class selected a central point of meeting and at 9 o'clock started upon the chase, which took in a goodly portion of Newton and contiguous counties, and lasted until about 4 o'clock Saturday morning.

This unique custom was established some three years ago, but until this year no class has been successful in landing an opossum. A fine specimen of the 'possum tribe was caught about 3 o'clock in the morning and was brought to town, decroated with purple and white ribbons, the colors of the class of 1904, and was paraded around the campus immediately before chapel exercises on Saturday morning as a signal of triumph.

Among the sporting element of the college the topic of chief interest is, of course, the race between the four classes for the coveted football pennant year. Interest in the probable out... grows in intensity as the season progr... At present all eyes are on the ... as it is generally believed that they ... come out at the end of the season ... the highest percentage and thereby ... the college flag.

The sophomores will appear on ... gridiron tomorrow afternoon for the ... time of the season, when they ... against the seniors. The sophomores ... an unusually strong line this year. ... are about evenly matched with their ... ponents in this regard, so a battle ... is expected

Both teams have been put through ... hard practices during the past week ... are in fine trim for the contest ... line up of the tow teams in tomorrow ... game will be as follows:

| Seniors. | Position. | Sophomores. |
|---|---|---|
| Crabb | center | A. Q... |
| Middlebrooks | right guard | ... |
| Alderman | left guard | ... |
| Sloan | right tackle | ... |
| Thomson | left tackle | Neil (...) |
| Goodyear | right end | Wh... |
| Richardson | left end | ... |
| Burden | quarter back | ... |
| Hentz | right half back | ... |
| Crovatt (capt.) | left half back | J. Q... |
| Boyd | full back | ... |

## PI OMEGA'S ANNIVERSARY

**Thirty-first Annual Exercise ... at Sewanee.**

Sewaanee, Tenn., October 25.—(Special.)— The thirty-first anniversary exercises ... Pi Omega Literary Society were ... Thursday night and were voted ... by the large crowd present.

After a short address by the president ... Mr. Barney, an essay on "..." was read by T. E. Dabney, of ... Mr. Dabney is accounted one of the ... student writers on the mountain, ... surpasses himself in this essay.

The next on the programme was ... contest in declamation, which was ... tered into by J. J. Shaffer, of ... and G. R. Finlay, of South Carolina ... which was decided in favor of Mr. ... lay. Mr. Finlay, a member of the ... Tau Delta fraternity, is one of the ... er students who is making a ... the university. His declamation ... the Pi Omega medal for declamation.

The orator of the evening was W. ... Manning, of South Carolina, an ... Tau Omega, who delivered a ... thoughtful oration on "Henry Clay ... American Statesman and Orator." ... Manning's oration was especially well ... ceived by the audience.

## CRAP GAME CAUSE OF SUIT

**President Roper, of Anniston Trades Council, Charges Libel to Editor of Hot Blast and Asks Ten Thousand Dollars Damages.**

Anniston, Ala., October 25.—(Special.)— J. Oscar Roper, ex-president of the Anniston Trades Council, has filed a ... in the circuit court against Milton A. Smith, editor of The Hot Blast, for the sum of $10,000 damages.

The complaint alleges that on October 20, The Hot Blast contained an account of a raid made on a crap game by Sheriff Woodruff and deputies, and that ... such article he was named as one of the men arrested. Mr. Roper claims that he was not in the alleged game and was not arrested on a charge of gambling.

The trial will probably come up ... the approaching term of the circuit court.

## MUCH BETTER AT SAN ANTONIO

**Only One New Fever Case and No Deaths.**

San Antonio, Texas, October 25.—The yellow fever situation in San Antonio is greatly improved and the belief is that the quarantine against the city will be raised in a few days.

The health authorities issued the following bulletin this evening: New cases 1; deaths none; total cases 12; total deaths 4.

Three of the cases heretofore reported are well and they all deny that they have had yellow fever.

Overcoat

Time is at hand. We are showing two styles of COATS that are ... for this season. The "Broadway Box" in medium length and ... "New Crofton" for the long ...

$10.00 TO $30.00

Colors are Oxfords, Brown ... Black and Blue. A splendid ... of TOP COATS just received ... Tans, Brown and Gray. ... money back if anything ... wrong.

ESSIG BROS.

THE POPULAR CLOTHIERS

26 Whitehall St.

Free Medical Books For the Sick.

My special method of curing the chronic diseases of men and women has justly won recognition from the medical societies ... world as well as from the public in general. ... all over this land are ... thousands whom my skill as a specialist has cured of ... manner of ... such as Catarrh, Asthma, Consumption, Nervous Debility, ... Weak Heart, ... Back, Rheumatism, Kidney Trouble, Stomach and Bowel Ailment, ... Trouble, Stricture, Diseases, ... son.



Whenever it is ... all possible I prefer to make a patient's personal acquaintance, but if you live out of the city and can not call, write me what you suffer from and I will tell you the ... way to be cured, free, and send you free of charge any one of the following eight ... books, explaining my method of cure: 1. ... eases of the Vital Organs; 2. Female Diseases; 3. Diseases of the Throat and Lungs; 4. Nervous Debility; 5. Varicocele; 6. ... 7. Blood Poison; 8. Rheumatism, Kidney and Bladder Troubles. Call or write.

DR. J. NEWTON HATHAWAY, 33 Inman Building, 22½ S. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.

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**...ESSIG BROS.**
THE POPULAR CLOTHIERS,
26 Whitehall St.

...r the coveted football pennant ... ...ar. Interest in the probable out... ...ows in intensity as the season progress... ...present all eyes are on the ... ...it is generally believed that they ... ...me out at the end of the season ... ...e highest percentage and thereby ... ...e college flag.

...The sophomores will appear on ... ...idiron tomorrow afternoon for the ... ...ne of the season, when they line ... ...ainst the seniors. The sophomores ... ...unusually strong line this year. ... ...e about evenly matched with their ... ...nents in this regard, so a battle ... expected.

...Both teams have been put through ... ...rd practices during the past week ... ...e in fine trim for the contest. ... ...e up of the tow teams in tomorrow... ...me will be as follows:

...niors. Position. Sophomores.
...abb.. .. ....center.. .. ..A. Quillia...
...ddlebrooks....right guard.. ...Giradeau
...derman.. ....left guard.. .. ...Adams
...an.... ..right tackle.. .. ...Hearn
...omson.... ..left tackle...Neil (capt.)
...odyear.. .. ..right end.. .. ..Whitehead
...chardson.. ....left end.. .. ...Murphy
...rden.. ... ..quarter back.. .. ...Roberts
...ntz.... ..right half back.. .. ...Mathis
...watt (capt.).left half back...J. Quillian
...yd.. .. .. ..full back.. .. .. ...McCoy

**OMEGA'S ANNIVERSARY.**

...irty-first Annual Exercise Held at Sewanee.

...ewaanee, Tenn., October 25.—(Special.)— ...e thirty-first anniversary exercises of ... Omega Literary Society were held ...ursday night and were voted excellent ... the large crowd present.

...fter a short address by the president, ... Barney, an essay on "Voltaire" ...s read by T. E. Dabney, of Louisiana. ... Dabney is accounted one of the best ...dent writers on the mountain, and he ...passes himself in this essay.

... next on the programme was a ...test in declamation, which was en...d into by J. J. Shaffer, of Louisiana, ... G. R. Finlay, of South Carolina, ...ch was decided in favor of Mr. Fin... Mr. Finlay, a member of the Delta ... Delta fraternity, is one of the young ...students who is making a mark in ... university. His declamation merited ... Pi Omega medal for declamation.

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**...CH BETTER AT SAN ANTONIO**

... One New Fever Case and No Deaths.

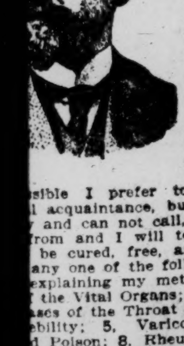
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**...ee Medical Books For the Sick.**

...special method of curing the chronic ...s of men and women has justly won ...ition from the medical societies of the world as well as from the public in general. Scattered all over this broad land are tens of thousands whom my skill as a specialist has cured of all manner of diseases, such as Catarrh, Asthma, Consumption, Nervous Debility, Premature... Weak Heart, Weak Back, Rheumatism, Kidney Trouble, Stomach and Bowel Ailment, Bladder Trouble, Varicocele, Stricture, Female Diseases, Blood Poison.



Whenever it is ...sible I prefer to make a patient's ...l acquaintance, but if you live out of ... and can not call, write me what you ...rom and I will tell you the quickest ... be cured, free, and send you free of ...any one of the following eight medical ...explaining my method of cure: 1. Dis... the Vital Organs; 2. Female Diseases; ...ases of the Throat and Lungs; 4. Ner...ebility; 5. Varicocele; 6. Stricture; ...d Poison; 8. Rheumatism, Kidney ... Troubles. Call or write.

DR. J. NEWTON HATHAWAY, ...an Building, 22½ S. Broad ... Atlanta, Ga.

# SERVICE TO GOD AND TO THE STATE

## President Roosevelt's Subject in an Address.

**He Spoke to the Pan-American Missionaries at Washington Yesterday — Outdoor Services Attended by Seven Thousand People Yesterday.**

Washington, October 25.—"Intelligent Service to God and the State," was the subject of an address by President Roosevelt to the seven thousand people who attended the public open air missionary service at Mount St. Albans this afternoon on the close of the cathedral of Saints Peter and Paul. The president was accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt, Admiral Dewey and Brigadier General John M. Wilson. After a procession led by the Marine band in cassocks and coats of a choir of five hundred voices, the clergy of the diocese of Washington, and the bishops of the Anglican communions in America, the opening prayers were read by Bishop Doane, of Albany. The president was introduced by Bishop Satterlee.

The president spoke in part as follows:

**President Roosevelt's Address.**

"Bishop Satterlee and to your representatives of the church, both at home and abroad; and to all of you, my friends and fellow-citizens:

"I extend greeting, and in your name I especially welcome those who are in a sense the guests of the nation today. In what I am about to say to you I wish to dwell upon certain thoughts suggested by three different quotations: In the first place, 'thou shall serve the Lord with all thy heart, with all thy soul and with all thy mind;' the next 'Be ye therefore wise as serpents and harmless as doves;' and finally, in the collect which you, Bishop Doane, just read, that 'We being ready both in body and soul may therefore accomplish these things which thou commandest.'

"To an audience such as I do not have the right to say anything as to serving the cause of decency with heart and with soul. I want to dwell, however, upon the fact that we have the right to claim from you not merely that you shall have heart in your work, not merely that you shall put your souls into it, but that you shall give the best that your minds have got to it also. In the eternal and unending warfare for righteousness and against evil the friends of what its good need not remember that in addition to being decent they must be efficient; that good intentions, high purposes cannot be effective and a substitute for power to make those purposes these intentions felt in action. We have, however, the purpose and the intention. In the second quotation remember that we are told not merely to be harmless as doves, but also to be wise as serpents. One of those characteristic humorists whom this country has developed and who veiled under jocular phrases much deep wisdom—one of those men remarked that it was much easier to be a harmless dove than a wise serpent. Now, we are not to be excused if we don't show both qualities. It is not very much praise to give a man to say he is harmless. We have a right to ask that in addition to the fact that he does no harm to any one he shall possess the wisdom and the strength to do good to his neighbor; that motive be translated into substantial result. Finally, in the quotation from the collect, we ask that we may be made ready both in body and soul, that we may cheerfully accomplish these things that we are commanded to do; that we shall fit ourselves physically and mentally; fit ourselves by the way in which we work with the weapons necessary for the dealing with this life no less than with the higher, spiritual weapons. We have a right to ask a cheerful heart, a right to ask a buoyant and cheerful spirit among those to whom is granted the inestimable privilege of doing the Lord's work in this world. The chance to do work, the duty to do work is not a penalty, it is a privilege. It is so constituted that the man or the woman who has not got some responsibility is thereby deprived of the deepest happiness that can come to mankind.

"In closing I want to call your attention to something that is especially my business for the time being, and that is your business all the time, or else you are unfit to be citizens of this republic. In the seventh hymn we sung, in the last line you all joined in singing of "God save the state." Do you intend merely to sing that, or to try to do it?"

"If you intend merely to sing it, your part in doing it would be small. The state would be saved if the Lord puts it into the heart of the average man so to shape his life that the state shall be worth saving and only on those terms. We need civic righteousness. The best constitution that the witness of man has ever devised, the best institutions that the ablest statesman in the world ever have reduced to practice by the law or by custom, shall be of no avail if they are not vivified by the spirit which makes a state great by making it honest, just and brave. I do not ask you as practical believers in applied Christianity to take part one way or the other in matters that are merely political. There are plenty of questions about which honest men can and do differ very greatly and very intensely, about which the triumph of either side may be compatible with the welfare of the state. But there are certain great principles, such as those which Cromwell would have called fundamentals, concerning which no man has a right to have but one opinion. Such a question is honesty. If you have not honesty in the average private citizen, or public servant, then all else goes for nothing Exactly as in time of war, although you need in each fighting man far more than courage, yet all else counts for nothing if there is not that courage upon which to base it, so in our civil life, although we need that the average man in private life, that the average public servant shall have far more than honesty, yet all other qualities go for nothing or for worse than nothing unless honesty underlies them—the honesty that is aggressive, the honesty that not merely deplores corruption—it is easy enough to deplore corruption—but that wars against it and tramples it under foot. I ask for that type of honesty. I ask for mitigant honesty, for the honesty of the kind that makes those who have it discontented with themselves as long as they have failed to do everything that in them lies to stamp out dishonesty wherever it can be found, in high places or low."

# FATHER WHO SLEW CHILDREN SAYS HE IS PERFECTLY SANE

Asheville, N. C., October 25.—(Special.) Further developments show that Dr. J. V. Jay, who brained his three little children, aged 2, 4 and 6, respectively, on last Saturday morning, is a man of unparalleled brutality.

On several previous occasions he had attempted to slay his family, and was prevented by his neighbor, Thomas Dillingham, who always responded to the cry of alarm.

On one occasion recently Dillingham grappled with Jay and Jay clutched him in the eye, nearly destroying the sight, cut him across the head, bruised him otherwise and hurled him upon the ground, then grasped an ax declaring with an oath that he would kill Dillingham. This gave Dillingham time to regain his feet and run for further assistance. He was then overpowered until he had grown quiet.

On the morning of the triple killing Jay drove his wife from the house, declaring he would murder her. She is a frail woman and he a powerful man. The frightened woman ran as fast as she could to Dillingham's, her nearest neighbor, but before assistance could arrive the fiend in human form had brutally brained his three innocent children with an old rusty claw hammer, had locked the door and touched a match to a pile of clothing which he had thrown on the floor.

He refused to open the door, and when it was broken open he coolly invited the men to come in and warm.

The sheriff, who was 'phoned for, made the 20 miles as quickly as possible and returned with the prisoner to the Asheville jail.

**Jay Suffers No Remorse.**

In jail Jay eats more heartily than any other prisoner, declares that he knew what he was doing at every moment of the terrible tragedy, and seems to suffer no remorse. The only thing that he has seemed to object to has been the singing by some of the prisoners the little song: "I Ain't Got No Baby Now.' He objects to this and demanded that the sheriff have it stopped.



DR. J. V. JAY,
Aged 35, Who Brained His Three Little Children, Aged 2, 4 and 6, at Barnardsville, 20 Miles from Asheville, N. C., October 17.

Jay was considered a good doctor, and had a considerable practice, although the secretary of the State Medical Society, Dr. Way, of Waynesville, says he was not recognized as a physician of good standing by the profession, having no certificate from the state.

The feeling against him is very bitter, and it is planned that he shall have a speedy trial, during the superior court to be held in Asheville next week.

**Trial Begins at Once.**

On Monday a bill charging Dr. J. V. Jay for murder in Buncombe county will be sent before the grand jury and on Tuesday he will be put on trial for the murder of his three little children.

It is not probable that his case will be continued or that there will be a verdict for anything less than murder in the first degree.



**Bell-Box Overcoat $27.50.**

A Muse Overcoat has always a value over its cost, looks as well the second season as the first. That's why saving men know where their money goes the farthest.

It's a good point of insistence, whether you're economical or not.

The new bell-box overcoat is cut with full English back, 52 inches long. It has the wide bell bottom that gives the overcoat such a fine metropolitan distinction.

**Other Overcoats $12.50 to $40.00.**

**MUSE'S,**
3, 5 and 7 Whitehall.

**Three Escapes Each Month.**

Jackson, Miss., October 25.—(Special)—The official figures show that ninety-eight escapes have occurred from the Mississippi penitentiary within the past three years, an average of nearly three per month. The prison officials are preparing a new register of escapes to be distributed among the sheriffs of the counties. During the eleven-year period between 1890 and 1901 there were 248 escapes from the penitentiary.

**Cotton Picking Well Advanced.**

Jackson, Miss., October 25.—(Special.) Splendid progress has been made with picking the cotton crop in Mississippi during the past week, the weather being ideal throughout the state. Leading planters state that the bulk of the crop will have been harvested before the middle of November, and the staple remaining in the field after that time will be but a small percentage of the total crop.

**Convicts To Pay Pensions.**

Jackson, Miss., October 25.—(Special.)—It is expected that sufficient funds will be derived from the sale of cotton grown on the convict farms to meet the pension warrants, amounting to $200,000, which will be pouring into the treasury for settlement next week. The cash in the treasury is at the lowest stage of the year, and there will be no large income payments until the tax settlements in December. Governor Longino and Auditor Cole are confident, however, that it will not be necessary to borrow more funds to meet current expenses.

**Carrollton Baptist Association.**

Carrollton, Ga., October 25.—(Special.)—The Carrollton Baptist Association was in session here the past three days. It met Friday morning, and of the twenty-six component churches, all sent delegates and a large number of visitors attended. Rev. S. R. C. Adams, of Atlanta, preached Saturday morning. Rev. Dr. Rhodes, of Palmetto, preached Friday evening. Rev. H. H. Connell, of Villa Rica, and other well known and able pastors, also addressed the association before its close.

**Memorial to Captain Warren.**

Augusta, Ga., October 25.—(Special.)—At the Young Men's Christian Association this evening a very large audience attended the memorial exercises in honor of the late Captain W. H. Warren, former president of the association. Dr. J. T. Plunkett, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, of which Captain Warren was a deacon, pronounced an eloquent eulogy.

# TEN LOST LIVES UNDER THE ROCKS

## Further Details of Horror in Subway at New York.

**Coroner Says the Accident Was Due to Criminal Carelessness—Arrest of Superintendent and Foreman—Incidents of the Cave-in Saturday.**

New York, October 25.—Ten lives were lost by the cave-in of the roofs and walls of the subway tunnel at One hundred and ninety-fifth street last night, and four persons were badly injured. All the dead and injured were workmen and most of them Italians. The dead:

TIMOTHY SULLIVAN, a foreman.
WILLIAM SCHUTTE, electrician.
GUISSEPPE BARONO.
STANZIONE BRUNE.
LOUIS TIPPIO.
FIVE UNIDENTIFIED ITALIAN LABORERS.

The accident was the most disastrous that has occurred in the construction of the subway. At the point where the cave-in occurred a gang of twenty men were at work in the tunnel, which is about 110 feet below the surface.

Rufus C. Hunt, general superintendent of the tunnel work, said today that two converging seams had appeared in the roof of the tunnel during the day work on Saturday. The presence of these seams, however, was not believed to indicate any more dangerous character of the rock than had previously been encountered, although it was thought necessary to prop the roof with a number of upright timber braces.

**Falling of the Rock.**

Three blasts were set off in rapid succession by electricity, loosening large quantities of earth and rock. The drillers say that about ten minutes elapsed to allow the smoke to clear away before Timothy Sullivan, the foreman, and Electrician Schutte advanced, the latter intending to string wires and hang electric lamps to light the way. They were followed by sixteen workmen. The vanguard of the gang had reached the broken stone when a rumbling sound was heard. Those in the rear had just time to turn about and run when with a deafening crash, hundreds of tons of rock fell on the men in the face of the boring. Those out of reach of the deluge of rock were knocked flat on their faces by the rush of wind.

The first victim found, an Italian laborer, was pinioned on a shelf of the excavation by one leg, a boulder of about 10 tons in weight having fallen on the limb. He was hanging head down. The rock which held him was restrained from falling further by a small piece of stone insecurely wedged under it. An examination showed that an effort to move the boulder would cause the Italian to be completely crushed. The doctors then determined to amputate the pinioned leg and this was done in the light of the ambulance lamp. The man, who was not identified, died later at a hospital.

The work of further rescue was delayed for some little time, owing to the threatening position of the boulder.

**Water Poured Down on Them.**

The cave-in released a natural spring in the earth above the tunnel and in a few moments a stream of water was gushing in and, to some extent, interfering with the work of rescue. The firemen and policemen cleared away the small pieces of rock from the big block of stone and managed to rescue Juno Pasquale and Batasto Valantio, who were bruised and charred in the back and legs. The big stone was blown apart with powder and taken away by piecemeal. Back of this rock was a 50-ton block. In a crevice beneath it the bodies of two men, one lying across the other, were found.

The upper man had been crushed to death, while the one underneath was alive. The big stone was partly blasted away while it lay over him and a hydraulic jack then elevated the remaining part of it sufficiently to permit of the man's removal. He was Juno Baskio.

The most pathetic incident in connection with the accident was the finding of the body of Foreman Timothy Sullivan. It was not recognized until long after daylight. From about 3 o'clock in the morning his 10-year-old son Samuel had stood close to the rescuers and could not be induced to leave until the body of his father had been extricated. Many Italian women congregated about the exit, lamenting and rushing to the tram car each time it brought forth a body.

**Arrest of Superintendent.**

Rufus C. Hunt, superintendent, and Richard Beyers, general foreman for John B. McDonald, the contractor, who is building the tunnel, were arrested as soon as they reached the scene of the disaster, but they, being experts in tunnel work, were permitted to direct the work of rescue. Later a magistrate remanded them to the coroner, who held them in $10,000 bail each.

Coroner Jackson said he believed the accident was caused by criminal negligence. The seams which appeared Saturday are believed to have been about the great rock which fell direct in the center of the excavation. As soon as this boulder, acting as a keystone, was released, the stones on both sides which had been crushed loose followed it.

**Mississippi Lumber Business.**

Jackson, Miss., October 25.—(Special.)—The wonderful increase of the lumber industry in south Mississippi is illustrated by the statement of an official of the Gulf and Ship Island road, who states that on the 1st of September of last year there were 94 saw mills in operation along the line of the road. Since that time the number has increased to 214, and the mills in operation have a capacity of 3,500,000 feet of lumber per day, the greater portion of which is exported through the harbor at gulf ports or shipped to northern and western points.

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*At any price the best*

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"McCLURE'S is the only magazine that really bites." Three articles that "bite," and a half dozen absorbing stories make the

**November Number**

the most notable and readable magazine of the month, regardless of price.

**THE TRUST'S NEW TOOL: THE LABOR BOSS**

**Ray Stannard Baker** makes an amazing discovery in the industrial world, and describes it with the same fairness and vigor as his other widely read articles on labor topics.

**THE WONDERS OF RADIUM**

**Cleveland Moffett** tells all there is to know of the marvelous new element—most of it never before put in print—from information he got first hand from the discoverer himself. The drawings by A. Castaigne are a special feature.

**NEW YORK: GOOD GOVERNMENT IN DANGER**

The politics of the metropolis are always interesting; particularly so when written up by **Lincoln Steffens** who poured hot-shot into St. Louis, Minneapolis, Philadelphia, and other cities in a remarkable series of papers that appeared in McClure's.

**SIX DELIGHTFUL SHORT STORIES**

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THE S. S. McCLURE COMPANY, 145 EAST 25TH ST., NEW YORK

# BOAT GOES DOWN WITH FOUR MEN

## Small Vessel Was Too Heavily Loaded With People and Sank.

Portland, Me., October 25.—Three men from the United States transport Kilpatrick and a Portland man were drowned in the outer harbor last night. The victims were a sergeant of one of the companies on board the ship, the captain's cabin boy, a ship's carpenter and Fred Staniford, of this city. The names of the Kilpatrick's men could not be learned. So far as can be ascertained the affair was not reported to any one on shore by the officers of the ship before she sailed this morning for New York with two companies of coast artillery for Fort Schuyler.

Captain A. W. Yates, of the United States quartermaster's department, who was on board the transport when the accident occurred, stated that a man from the city came up to the transport, which was anchored off Fort Georges about 6 o'clock last evening with a party of soldiers from shore. He had started to leave when asked if he would not take another party ashore and consented. He took the men into the boat, but so heavily was she loaded that on leaving the ship she took in water and sank almost immediately.

It was dark, but boats were loaded and an attempt made to pick up the men who were struggling in the water. When all who could be found were on board it was learned that the sergeant, the carpenter, the cabin boy and the man who had charge of the boat were missing.

**In the South.**
(From Harper's Weekly.)

The attempt to carry out the recent decision of the American Federation of Labor to organize the unskilled negro laborers of the south into labor unions is encountering a great deal of resistance in Mississippi and Louisiana.

Organizer Leonard has been driven out of Vicksburg and it is reported that the federation will appeal to President Roosevelt to interpose and assure to him protection in that town.

The New Orleans States, which has been a strong sympathizer with union labor, declares that the organization of negroes into labor unions ought not to be tolerated by the whites.

It predicts that persistency on the part of white unions in encouraging such organizations will bring about the ruin of labor unionism in the southern states. It expresses the conviction that the most insidious and dangerous movement made toward the amalgamation of the white and black races in this country is the disposition of the Federation of Labor to organize negro unions.

There is, in the judgment of The New Orleans States, but a step between industrial fraternity and social equality, and a very short step at that.

It denounces the experiment undertaken by the federation as not only a foolish, but a perilous one.

**A Good String.**
(From The Independent.)

A new game called "Christianity" is played at Colma Center. Here is how they play it: The Christians, who are the girls, get on one side, and the boys get on the other, and are the heathens; then the heathens cross over and embrace Christianity. They say it has created quite a commotion.—Kingston (Wis.) Spy.

Johnny had come in with a story of a remarkable automobile he had just seen. He declared that it was "as big as a house!" "Now, Johnny," said his father severely, "you know it was not as big as a house. Why do you exaggerate things so? I've talked to you a million times about that habit of yours, and it doesn't seem to do a bit of good."—Bombay Guardian.

"Rafferty," said Dr. Dolan, "are yez payin' attention till the trusts?" "I am that." "Do yez think they're goin' to swallow up the country?" "I had me suspicions. But I've been lookin' at the map. There's wathermelons in Georgia, an' peaches in New Jersey, an' California pears on the Pacific coast, not to mintion the mineral products, such as coal, iron, copper, lead, an' prairie dogs. An' I've concluded that any wan trust that tries to swallow the intire outfit is in line fur wan o' the biggest attacks of indygestion on record."—Washington Star.

The Catholic Citizen tells about a negro in Chicago, who, when he heard that the new pope was a Catholic, exclaimed: "Good Lord, I thought he was an Italian!" He doubtless supposed all Catholics were Irish. Bishop Talbot tells of a sermon he preached in a western settlement at which a local unbeliever had been persuaded to be present, much against his custom. He was afterward asked how he liked the bishop. "Pretty well," said he, "and I learned one new thing. I learned that Sodom and Gomorrah was places. I always though they was husband and wife."

**The Suffering Archdeacon.**
(From The New York Times.)

A number of reporters had occasion the other day to see Bishop Potter regarding some of the details of a funeral ceremony at which he had officiated.

"Oh, see the archdeacon about such matters," was the bishop's response to their queries. "You may worry him all you like."

Then the bishop seated himself and told this story:

"I was riding a big bay horse up near Cooperstown the other day, when I met an acquaintance. He seemed to admire greatly the animal I rode, and finally asked:

"What do you call your horse, bishop?"

"I told him I called him Archdeacon. Then he asked me why and I replied:

"'Because he is always on the go and I ride him; I ride him hard.'"

**On Lord Aberdeen.**

A characteristic remark of Mr. Choate was made about Lord Aberdeen at a dinner in New York, where the then governor general of Canada was the principal guest, appearing in kilts, in honor of his Scottish entertainers. Aberdeen had made a neat speech and the applause had barely subsided when Choate was introduced and proceeded to say some complimentary things of the last speaker and to declare that if he had known that he was to be permitted to sit next to his distinguished Scotch friend, the governor general of Canada, "this Gordon of the Gordons," he, too, would have come without his trousers. It was audacious, but the kilted guest was soonest to catch its humor and led the laughter it produced.

**Swedish Fear of Russia.**

George Brandes has joined Bjornson in his efforts to bring about a better understanding between Norway and Sweden. The reasons urged for this are that Russia's depriving Finland of her constitutional rights is only the first step in the march of the empire west to the Atlantic, and that only a united Norway and Sweden will be able to resist the march of the bear.

**Tea Biscuit as Weight.**
(From The New York Times.)

Senator Patrick H. McCarren has, it seems, a special dislike for a certain type of inquisitive woman reformer.

A woman of this cast worried him considerably at one time about his vote upon a bill concerning her sex. She haunted his favorite places and one day advanced to his desk and began examining objects upon it.

"What's this?" she inquired, picking up a weighty brown thing which slipped out of her hand and dropped like a heavy stone to the floor.

"That?" replied the senator. "Oh, that's a tea biscuit, baked by some women reformers who are eager to get a bill through on some kind of scientific cooking. It's the finest paper weight I ever had."

The woman departed silently and troubled him no more.

# PETERS STREET TO ENTERTAIN

## Merchants Will Give Barbecue Next Thursday Afternoon.

The barbecue which will be given Thursday afternoon by the citizens' committee of the Peters street neighborhood will be one of the most notable that has ever taken place in this city. Elaborate preparations are being made to make every feature of the affair a delightful success, and those having the matter in charge are leaving nothing undone that would tend to add to the pleasure of the occasion.

Admission to the tables and grounds will be strictly by invitation, and among those who will attend will be all the city officials and many of the city's most prominent citizens in business and professional life. It is expected that those present will form one of the most representative gatherings that has assembled in Atlanta in a long time. The barbecue will be spread in the vacant lot at the corner of Peters and Walker streets, if the weather is suitable, and if rain interferes it will be in the warehouse belonging to J. R. Smith. In any event it will come off on time and those fortunate enough to receive an invitation will know where to find the assemblage.

The affair is being arranged in celebration of the many improvements that have taken place on Peters street within the past three years. A new and beautiful pavement of asphalt has been laid on the street, displacing the old, rough, unsightly one that had been in existence for many years. The Peters street viaduct has been constructed and placed in position, opening up the street to a much larger traffic, and making it one of the principal highways of the city.

A bank has been added to the business institutions of the street, greatly increasing the financial conveniences of the neighborhood. More and better stores have grown up on the thoroughfare and trade has increased in an astonishing measure, according to the members of the citizens' committee. The street car service has been improved in a marked manner, and altogether the people of that section of the city feel that they have much to celebrate.

The idea of giving a barbecue was originated some time since, and those at the head of the movement have gone actively to work to make the affair a great success.

# SAFE CRACKED BUT SMALL PELF

## Experts Dynamite Vault at Concord in Pike County.

Concord, Ga., October 25.—(Special.)—Last night the store of the R. F. Strickland Company, at this place, was broken into and the safe blown open.

The sum of $35 in cash was taken and a number of valuable papers carried away. It was the work evidently of professionals, as a steel vault, which was thought to be burglar proof, was blown open.

About two years ago this firm lost a large amount of money by safe crackers. Since then the firm has not carried large sums of money.

Always Remember the Full Name
**Laxative Bromo Quinine**
Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days
*E. W. Grove* on every box. 25c

# The Constitution.

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CONSTITUTION PUBLISHING CO.

ATLANTA, GA., October 26, 1903.


Please carry our "Santone" exchanges out with the tongs.

Perhaps Professor Langley has heard that Santos Dumont flies.

If you're speaking of Tsi An, she was long ago old enough to be dead.

Guess your Uncle Andrew knew what he was about when he discovered Charlie Schwab.

It would be interesting to hear Perry Heath express his opinion of "one Tulloch" now.

"John the Baptist II," also in New York, feels that the great public ought not to overlook him.

The czar has appointed a commission to investigate affairs in the Far East. Now will Japan be patient?

The country is watching to see the president exhibit his backbone where the exhibition counts. On the Nicaragua canal, for instance.

Who said panic? There's plenty of money in the country and plenty of confidence back of it, with no reference to politics or Wall street.

When St. Louis footpads hold up ladies for their chatelaine bags they hand their victims back a nickel for car fare. The days of chivalry have returned.

Two hundred and fifty Indianapolis teachers will be dismissed from the public schools because they have tuberculosis. A sad reminder of the prevalence of "the great White Plague."

An unsophisticated red man out in Indian Territory leased his allotment of land six times over to an agent of the Standard Oil Company. No use talking, those Territorians are ready for statehood.

A New Jersey bachelor whose life-feud against the false fair had caused him to refrain from speaking to a woman for thirty-seven years, married his boarding house landlady the other day. Alas! who is immune?

While a St. Louis barber was entertaining a customer in his chair with his conversational powers, the customer extracted a gold watch from the tonsorial conversationalist's pocket and, paying him the world's fair price, was never seen more.

Mr. Hanna is very kindly disposed toward Mr. Cleveland. He is convinced that the man means no harm.—Lewiston (Me.) Journal (Rep.).

Oh! thought the great Ohioan was merely trying to make Colonel Bryan show his porcupine quills.

The Washington correspondents have unaccountably failed to inform us whether Miss Mae C. Wood is faithfully attending to her daily duties in the postoffice department now or not.—Boston Globe.

Sure; 'twas nominated in the bond.

Senator Hanna is saying in his Ohio campaign: "If the republican majority in Ohio this year is decreased one-half, the mills and shops in the country will close down inside of six months." Hoot, mon! you'll give Wall street heart failure.

While the government is about it, trying to better regulate extradition treaties, it might be well to agitate an inquiry into the status of interstate extradition. It is harder to get an indicted refugee out of Indiana or Pennsylvania than away from Canada or Mexico.

The Ohio Congress of Mothers decided that the best development of a child can only come through tickling its toes in infancy. This trick of baby culture is believed to be responsible for making Ohio so long on presidents and Mark Hanna.

Of course, now that the census department experts have figured it out that the cost of living has only increased about 12 per cent within the past five years, wage-workers will have no trouble in figuring that their wages have advanced proportionately. Apply the test to your own income and outgo, gentle reader.

Immediately Sir Hennery Irving landed in New York he fixed the reporters with his cold, commercial eye, and asking if Dowie was still there, said: "From all accounts he is a blackguard. I suppose I ought not to say this, as he will pitch into me. But I guess I can stand it." Should say yes, and any amount of good advertising.

### Socialism in the East.

The campaign pending in the eastern states, especially in Massachusetts, is developing a stronger trend toward socialism among the laboring people than ever before. The managers of the republican end of the campaign find that their preliminary poll of voters in the eastern and manufacturing precincts show an alarming number of voters set down as socialists and, in most instances, the totals reveal that socialism is making most of its converts among the working people who heretofore voted the republican ticket.

These things should not disturb any really faithful and philosophic republican. There is no form of politics so well adapted to converting men to socialistic ideas as republican politics. The entire creed of that party fruits in deeds that make of the people political slaves, just as the laws of African purchase and ownership made human slaves. And when those human slaves in the south became republican voters and politicians they went swiftly to the cult of communism and wanted to socialize our governments, divide up our properties and bounty themselves with the product of our taxes.

It is natural, therefore, that Massachusetts, the seventh heaven of republicanism, should become the breeding place of the intensest form of communistic state socialism. It is the far swing of the logic of republicanism—the destructive spring back of the doctrine of nationalism, special privilege and graft, and if it shall work the defeat of the republicans and the socialists both by the one great redemptive act of a democratic victory, patriots may once more believe that Providence is yet upon His throne and the country is yet salvable to the uses of a just American democracy.

### The Dowie Delusion.

It is greatly to be hoped that the farcical features of the Dowie doings in New York will prove the beginning of the end of John Ellick and his delusion. We have refrained thus far from treating him or his cult with seriousness. Such strange apostles and such fanatical crazes are not uncommon in human history. This country has seen many of them and the most of them are but ridiculous memories now. The "religion," miscalled, of John Ellick is plainly doomed to dwindle, end in disaster and be listed with the other lights that failed.

The most plausible estimate of Dowie that we can make is that he is a psychological performer. Somehow he has brought himself into that mesmeric skill whereby he can produce a consensual focussing of the willing minds in his average crowds to the status where his assertions seem to be inspirations and his commands are obeyed as though they are of actual spiritual authority.

Others long before his advent have shown the same skill in the same way, but none of them except Brigham Young, has been able to make their powers productive of great material enterprises and the storing up of great wealth. Dowie is shrewdly frank enough to declare the money-getting element of his operations, but somewhat like Judas he wants it only "to help the poor."

Having essayed his great crusade on New York and having made of it a riotous failure, he will doubtless return to Zion like a tailless fox, shorn also of further power to excite faith and lead after him fresh victims. That should be the fitting end of Dowie and his dervish-whirling.

### Lee in the National Capital.

The statue of General Lee is being rapidly prepared for erection in Statuary hall in the national capital. It will be of bronze and is modelled by the celebrated Virginia sculptor, Edward V. Valentine. It will be accompanied by a bronze replica of Houdin's famous statue of George Washington, and the effigies of these two illustrious Virginians, patriots and soldiers, will be among the most conspicuous and notable in that hall of fame.

A telegram from Dayton, Ohio, relates that one of the concluding acts of the United Veteran Legion's annual meeting was the adoption of a resolution protesting against the placing of this statue of Lee in the national capital. It pleased the well-fed legion of pension gormands to say that "such an act would be an insult to the union soldiers now living and to the memory of soldiers dead."

It is really not edifying to see these parasites of the public treasury making such asinine declarations.

In what way was General Lee a worse man in the eyes of federal soldiers than Brigadier General Amos T. Akerman, of Georgia, whom General Grant as president appointed attorney general in his cabinet, with power to construe the constitution, interpret the laws and render decisions in executive matters that are binding to this day? And a republican senate confirmed him.

Or how was Lee worse that Robert M. Hughes, editor of a secession paper in Richmond and one of the "die-in-the-ditch rebels," who was appointed by Grant as a federal judge in Virginia immediately after the war? It was Hughes who demanded that Lee should come out of the United States army and fight for Virginia. And yet a republican senate confirmed him.

How about Colonel John S. Mosby? He is still in the government employ, though during the war he was pronounced a guerilla and his men ordered to be hung whenever captured! Yet Grant gave him promptly high federal office and a republican senate confirmed him.

And what of Judge Settle and Holden, of North Carolina, secessionists, soldier of the south and signer of the ordinance of secession, both taken up promptly by Grant and honored with life terms as federal office holders.

Or consider Orr, of South Carolina, confederate officer, made minister to Russia by President Grant. And General Longstreet, of whom Dan Voorheess, the eloquent Indianian, said in the senate: "He was educated for a soldier by this government, and he cost it more lives than any other one man who commanded no more than a corps in the confederate army."

Why should the fact that all these favored gentlemen voted the republican ticket make such a difference? Was the unpardonable sin of General Lee his fighting against the union, or his failure to vote the republican ticket? It must be for the latter offense that these active survivors on the bounty rolls pursue his memory with objurgations and would deny him the place in history that all the honest world has long since accorded him.

### The South and China.

In 1875 our American share of Chinese imports was 1,016,000 taels—the tael being worth 63 cents in gold. In 1902, just twenty-seven years later, Chinese imports had grown five-fold, but our share of them had increased to 30,138,713 taels, or nearly thirty times what they were in 1875.

Our sales to China in 1902-1903 amounted to $18,603,369, and of that sum cotton cloths brought us $13,689,860, or more than two-thirds of our exports from the United States to China in the last fiscal year. As an offset to that we brought back in exchange about $16,000,000 of raw silk, tea and spices.

The above figures as to cotton cloths show how considerably interested the cotton growers of the south should be in the future trade relations between this country and China. The celestials are more eagerly asking every year "wherewithal shall we be clothed?" The largest items of import into China from Great Britain and India are of cotton cloths. Our country is fourth in order of trade with the Chinese and if our interests there are properly guarded and advanced by our diplomatic and consular representatives we ought in a decade, or in two at least, have the practical control of that advancing market. For, as remarked, China is growing in civilization and in less than 30 years has increased her imports from 70,000,000 taels to 315,000,000 taels.

We ought right here in the south manufacture the greater bulk of the cotton goods sent to China from this country and our southern representatives should keep their eyes on the negotiations between our government and that of the celestials in order that our advantages may have full play in future commercial deals between the two.

### What Does It All Mean?

Recently the New York Central railway peremptorily discharged 1,500 men. The Pennsylvania system discharged some 1,200. Down on the Southern Pacific 1,000 more have been "laid off indefinitely." Out in Montana 20,000 miners are suddenly thrown out of work. And these are only the big items in a list of labor reductions that in the aggregate will probably reach over 100,000 and means loss to the daily wage-bought living and comforts of half a million people.

Are these some of the fine results of republican prosperity for which the people are being everywhere advised by that party's spellbinders to stand pat? Can Uncle Mark Hanna arise in a labor conference and explain the consistency of sustaining the party under whose regime these wholesale lock-outs of labor are occurring? What explanation can Secretary Shaw make to the hungry, shivering households of many of these men to convince them that their hard winter lot is one of the blessings of his financial support of the speculators in Wall street?

Will President Roosevelt order his secretary of the treasury to go to the relief of these discharged laborers as he did when he directed him to lend the money gamblers $40,000,000 or more of the people's money? We think not. The Wall street gamble has come to the cash-up stage and the speculative trusts are collapsing, money is being hidden away, enterprises calling for labor are being cancelled and the working men are the scapegoats of the whole cataclysm. Truly the republican party is up against a series of very ominous and dangerous interrogation points with thousands of voters behind each of them.

### The Peril of Mark Hanna.

Ten days must yet elapse before we will know the results of the pending campaigns. The one which most concerns the republican leaders and the country is that in Ohio. Upon the result there depends some far-reaching national consequences.

In Ohio the whole fight has centered on the legislative tickets. Not because there are any overwhelming issues of state policy being fought out, but because the legislature now to be elected will have to dispose of the seat in the United States senate now occupied, with doubtful right, by Senator Hanna.

Tom Johnson, the democratic candidate for governor, frankly avows that he is less concerned for his own election as governor than he is to get a majority on joint ballot in the legislature and hang the senatorial scalp of Uncle Mark on the Buckeye lodge pole.

In the last legislature the republicans were 89 and the democrats 54, giving the former 35 on joint ballot. That looks to be a hard advantage to overcome, but the democrats seem now sure to hold their reliable counties and the margin against them in twenty-five others was last year so small that they expect to overcome them in the polling of Tuesday, November 3.

The fight has become a man to man contest in every county in the state not hopelessly republican on the one hand or solidly democratic on the other hand. Hanna is alarmed and spouting fire by day and by night. He has summoned help from the cabinet and from every source of republican supply. But the Tom Johnson hosts are pressing him harder every day and it now looks dark for Uncle Mark. If he is saved from defeat it will be a salvation as by fire.

### "RUTH."

Gleams of the golden sunset
Are red in the orange trees,
And the breath of May comes soft and sweet
From the lips of the perfumed breeze;
And I sit here, my darling,
And silently long for you,
While the dim day dies down the amber skies,
And the stars are faint and few.

Why is it, I wonder, Ruth,
That all we long for here
Seems never so sweet to our yearning hearts,
Never so bright and dear,
As when the long shades of evening
Are silently closing in,
And the night comes down o'er the weary town,
Veiling its sorrow and sin?

Then all that we love seems nearer,
And all that we loathe grows dim,
And the very birds tune sweeter songs
As they chant their vesper hymn—
And the great pure eyes of the holy stars
Are tender with love's own dew,
And there comes no thought to me then, my Ruth,
But the loving thought of you.

And I think it would be so easy
If one could be always so,
To echo that sweet, pure life above
In our dim lives below—
To be noble and honest always,
Always earnest and true,
If I could be ever thus, Ruth,
Alone with the moon and you.

For the fears and the hopes and the terrors
That make up this daily span,
Have surely but little to do after all
With the marvelous life of man;
And empty and vain and unreal
Are the things that we live in and love,
And the soul that strives is the soul that lives
The life of the home above.

But I sometimes think, my darling,
When they tell me death is sleep,
That I would like to be lying there
Where the willows trail and weep;
But the fight must be fought and the race be run,
And the strife for duty striven,
Till the crest go down with the dying sun,
And the weary soul be shriven.

And yet I think that a deeper truth
Lies hid in the pallid brow,
That the soul which hath faithfully sown the seed,
Hath gone a-reaping now;
And the feet which of late trod the furrowed fields,
Through the golden uplands roam,
And the Grave and Gate of Death, my Ruth,
Is the gate of the Harvest Home.
There is something so strangely human
In the wail of this restless sea!
I could almost think it was bearing, Ruth,
A message from you to me.
For the ocean of suffering hems us round
And we never are wholly glad,
And the songs that we sing, and the tales that we tell
Are truest, being sad.

And we who sing of the joys and pains
Of the infinite human heart,
Ah! Ruth, think not that we poets dwell
In a fairy world apart;
But the songs are ever the sweetest, Ruth,
When the heart is breaking fast,
When the spirit-wounds are yet unhealed,
And the graves in our souls ungrassed.

Ah! Ruth, my Ruth! do you ever long
Sometimes when you sit alone,
For a glance from the eyes, or a word from the lips,
You have made for aye your own?
Do you ever pray when the night comes down
For the twin-soul far away?
Ah, pray for me, Ruth! I am sick and worn,
And I have no strength to pray.

When here by the wayside, or there in the throng,
We meet as we sometimes do—
(For nothing of earthly distance lies
Untraveled, 'twixt me and you),
My soul leaps up with a wild lament
To the bars of the sealed lips,
And I grope and stagger with feeble feet
Through the shades of my life's eclipse.

And here by the shores of this human sea,
Which between us spreads and flows,
So terrible in its passionless depth,
Its cruel and dread repose,—
I stretch weak hands through the blinding mist,
And shudder and pant and yearn!
But the eyes that ache and the lips that long
Feel only the tears that burn!

Ah well, ah well, there is work to be done
Somewhere in the world, I know,
And if you will that I stand alone,
The fight will be nobler so.
The crown comes not to the unpurged brow,
Nor the palm to the coward hand,
And the little of life that we see on earth
Is so hard to understand!

But one truth lives tho' the whole world fall,
And even you grow cold,
I love you still, I will love you still,
With the faithful love of old.
Go on your way, live down your heart!
You can not break the spell,
Love only can quench the spirit's thirst,
I bide your time—Farewell!

—BARTON GREY.

Charleston, S. C.

### Wouldn't This Jar a German?

(From The Boston Herald.)

What looks like a victory for the radical temperance principle is the issue by the imperial health office in Berlin of a pamphlet indorsing total abstinence from intoxicating drinks. It is said that a bill will be introduced in the reichstag restricting the sale of liquors in the German empire, prohibiting credit to patrons of saloons, and requiring saloonkeepers to keep on sale non-intoxicants, like lemonade, milk, tea and coffee.

## SOUTHERN PRESS COMMENT.

### An Antiquated System.

(From The Montgomery Advertiser.)

Virginia has been trying the viva voce system of voting, and from what we can learn from their papers there was but little viva and less voce. The system is out of date.

### After the "Sharks."

(From The Jackson, Miss., Clarion-Ledger.)

The Atlanta newspapers are roasting the money sharks. It is believed they will run the robbers out of business. It has been proven that these fellows are exacting interest at the rate of from 500 to 2,000 per cent.

### A Poor Builder.

(From The Columbia (S. C.) State.)

Grover Cleveland says he would rather be able to build a great bridge than be president of the United States. That's easy for him to say, having already been president and being so short on bridge building science as to be unable to lay a plank strong enough for Mr. Bryan to trust himself on.

### Work for Tennessee Convicts.

(From The Knoxville Sentinel.)

Georgia is going to work its convicts on the roads of the state. Tennessee did away with the lease system years ago, but it is possible that the surest means of securing uniform good roads through Tennessee is to work the state convicts upon state highways.

### Seeks the Money Center.

(From The Charleston, S. C., Post.)

The Atlanta Constitution wants to know if Dowie's descent upon New York with his "restoration host" is made because the metropolis is more wicked than Chicago or if the prophet has already saved Chicago.

That is not the point at all. Dowie says he is after money, as well as souls and there is more money in New York than there is in Chicago.

### Up from the Soil.

(From The Jacksonville Times-Union.)

Miss Harden is heartbroken because we so often build a mud hut when we attempt a cathedral, but we have already decided the pyramids were not worth what they cost, and it may be that a mud hut contributes more to civilization than a cathedral. The American equivalent for a hut gave us Washington and Lincoln and Webster—and others. Man should not despise the bottom rungs—they are on top when the ladder is reversed.

### Free—James H. Tillman.

Free! aye, free to carry through the endless years
The present shadow of a man's white face,
Calm-set, peace-featured, hatred unawares,
Unconscious all of murder's quick embrace.
Free! aye, free to struggle with the damning thought
Of guilty blood that heavy lies upon his soul;
Free to have communion, e'en unsought,
With blood-stained memories that inward roll.

Free! aye, free to husband in his living heart,
The eternal sobbings of a woman's woe,
Joined with the silence of men's sterner part—
Free, aye free, to bear where'er he go.
Free! aye, free to the scourging of a broken law,
Not earthly-made, but higher wrought of God;
Free, with the freedom of the wind-blown straw,
That, seeming free, is lashed by an Unseen Rod.

—J. H. B., in Columbia (S. C.) State.

### No Refuge South.

(From The Nashville Banner.)

Georgia has a rigorous anti-vagrant law which the authorities are endeavoring to enforce, and several other southern states have similar laws. The Daily News has been urging the enactment of severe laws of this kind in Texas, to which state many vagrants make their way in the winter months, especially. Referring to his proposed legislation, The New Orleans Times-Democrat says:

"If this plan is carried out, as we have little doubt it will be, judging by the expressions of the Texas papers and the Texas officials, and if the Lone Star State rejects and drives back the thousands of tramps who usually pasture there in winter, it will mean so many more to be cared for by Louisiana (and mainly by New Orleans) unless the authorities join those of the other southern states in their war on tramps, hoboes and loafers and put an end to a condition of affairs which is a great drain on the south as well as the cause of most of the worst crimes perpetrated in this section."

Naturally, if effective vagrant laws be enacted and enforced in some of the states, the other states will be compelled for self-protection to guard themselves with similar laws. This might have a wholesome effect upon the army of tramps. When the vagrants find that they will have to work or have no peace, many of them may be induced to take healthful exercise in the endeavor to earn their bread.

### Dowie and His Graft.

(From The Augusta Chronicle.)

Rev. Dr. McArthur, of New York, makes one strong point on Dowie. He is a money-getter. He takes one-tenth of the large spoil for himself. Rev. McArthur adds that the fake "prophet" is a man of remarkable ability, with well defined purposes and with practical skill in reaching his ends. Then he said that he is a man of enormous presumption and astounding assumption; also a man of great achievement, who has established great enterprises and secured remarkable results. Dr. McArthur said further that Dowie has made thousands give one-tenth of their money to his Zion, and that any man who can "get one tenth of his money from the average religionist is almost a worker of miracles."

Everybody, lay and clerical, who has had anything to do with fund collections will appreciate this point.

The inversion of the Arabs of the desert, under Mohammed, had startling, world-wide results. Dowie may match that tremendous, fanatical imposture, but we doubt it. The men of Islam used the sword. We presume that Dowie will stick to voice and pen. But when a money-making man as smart as he is starts on a world-errand, there is no telling what he will resort to.

The world is in sore need of reform, but Dowie may be the victim of misplaced confidence, just as Gibbon said of Mohammed that he based his creed "on one eternal truth and one necessary fiction." The eternal truth was the existence of God, the fiction that he was prophet. We always suspect the credentials of a prophet who takes large toll and grows rich personally in the spread of his so-called gospel.

### The Price of Cotton.

(From The Nashville Banner.)

Mr. Bruce L. Rice, formerly an attorney at Clarksville, in this state, now resident in New York, has written a letter to The New York Times dissenting from a statement concerning the cotton situation, made in The Times' financial article.

In the course of his article Mr. Rice takes an optimistic view of the future of cotton, notwithstanding the recent decline in the price. He says:

"This is the season of the year when cotton always sells at its lowest price, unless it be in one of the few years when the crop proved to be much larger than the trade anticipated. This condition is due to the fact that the spinner and the bear operators combine to depress prices in order that they may secure the staple from the hands of the farmer at a price lower than general conditions warrant. When the farmer has been forced to part with the product of his farm at the lowest prices of the season, then the spinner desires an advance in the price of the staple, and usually get it. . . Furthermore, it may be remembered that the average price of middling cotton in New York for fifty years is about 17¾ cents and, barring the war period of ten years from 1860 to 1870, the average price is still about 11 cents, and is an exorbitant price for cotton in view of this record?"

The natural increase in the world's population and the extension of commerce have been greater than the increase in the production of cotton, and there seems no good reason why the price of this staple should remain below the average of the past half century. Mr. Rice raps The Times sharply for its assertion that the decline in the price of cotton is "beneficial." The Times it seems was considering only the spinners who have refused to buy when prices remained high. It overlooked the producers, whose interest Mr. Rice defends. He evidently believes that the depression which usually occurs while the bulk of the crop is being marketed is due more to abnormal "bear" influences than to natural causes, and is really more reprehensible than the booming of prices which The Times attributes to speculators.

## BOSS DICK CROKER SOURS ON ENGLAND

Special Correspondence.

London, October 14.—Richard Croker has become as weary of England as he did of the United States, and is planning now to move on to Ireland. He has had almost continuous bad luck at racing in the last two seasons, and has at last figured it out that the Irish soil and climate are better for race horses.

An Irish member of parliament who is closely associated with the ex-boss of Tammany, informed me today that Croker is giving up his racing stables at Wantage and Newmarket and in a few weeks will transfer all his racers to the Curragh of Kildare, where they will be under the charge of Tom Parkinson. The "boss" has observed that for the last two or three years Irish-bred horses have been most successful in classic events and he is therefore going to try his luck at breeding as well as racing.

He has also made up his mind to live in Ireland during a large portion of the year and for that purpose he is looking out for a suitable residence. He has been offered one or two mansions in the most fashionable quarters of Dublin, but he says he prefers some place in the country away from the bustle and excitement of city life. It is understood among his friends that he will eventually make his permanent home in Ireland and that the mansion on the Berkshire downs will be left to his son, Bertie.

Discussing the prospects of Ireland with an ex-member of the Irish party a short time ago, Croker said, "How can Ireland expect anything from England when your own people refuse to speculate a penny in developing her resources? There is plenty of money in the Irish banks, but Irishmen at home lack enterprise."

## OUR TRADE WITH JAPAN.

Our sales to Japan exceed those of the United Kingdom for the first of the half year ended June, 1903. The figures are:

| | Yen. |
|---|---|
| United States | 24,950,293 |
| United Kingdom | 23,803,656 |

The value of the yen, since 1898, is 49.8 cents. These figures gave us 15 per cent of Japan's import trade, against 14.2 per cent for the United Kingdom.

The following table, prepared by the department of commerce and labor, through the bureau of statistics, shows in millions of yens only Japan's total imports in each year, beginning in 1881, and the share of the United States and the United Kingdom therein:

| | Japan's Total Imports. | United King'm Share. | United States Share. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1881 | 31 | 16 | 2 |
| 1882 | 29 | 14 | 3 |
| 1883 | 28 | 12 | 3 |
| 1884 | 29 | 12 | 2½ |
| 1885 | 29 | 12 | 2⅝ |
| 1886 | 32 | 12 | 3 |
| 1887 | 14 | 19 | 3 |
| 1888 | 65 | 25 | 5½ |
| 1889 | 63 | 26 | 6 |
| 1890 | 80 | 26 | 7 |
| 1891 | 62 | 20 | 7 |
| 1892 | 70 | 27 | 6 |
| 1893 | 87 | 21 | 6 |
| 1894 | 116 | 42 | 11 |
| 1895 | 127 | 45 | 9 |
| 1896 | 169 | 59 | 16 |
| 1897 | 218 | 65 | 27 |
| 1898 | 274 | 62 | 40 |
| 1899 | 219 | 114 | 38 |
| 1900 | 286 | 71 | 62 |
| 1901 | 255 | 50 | 42 |
| 1902 | 271 | 50 | 43 |
| 1903, six months | 166 | 23 | 24 |

A glance shows that in the twenty-one years—1881 to 1902—our sales to Japan have increased twenty-four fold, while those of the United Kingdom have only increased a little over threefold.

In percentage of sales to total imports we have increased in the twenty-one years from 5.72 per cent to 17.9 per cent, while the United Kingdom has decreased from 52.57 per cent to 18 5 per cent. In 1900 our percentage was 21.96 per cent, against the United Kingdom's 25.03 per cent.

Japan's reduced total imports in 1901-1902 from 1900 is accounted for by the increase in the Japanese tariff.

As far as we are concerned the reduction was chiefly in raw cotton, which Japan in recent years has been buying freely from India. India's total sales goods of all kinds to Japan have grown from 8,000,000 yen in 1892 to 119,000,000 yen in 1902, and in the six months ending June, 1903, to 110,000,000 yen.

In quantities of ginned cotton imported by Japan the comparative showing is:

| | India. Picul. | United States Picul. |
|---|---|---|
| 1900 | 739,073 | 1,112,834 |
| 1902 | 1,768,189 | 731,800 |

India kept up her own sales, covered all our depreciation and got over 600,000 more. The picul is equivalent to 133 pounds.

In raw cotton sales the comparison in values is:

| | United States Yen. | India Yen. |
|---|---|---|
| 1900 | 27,000,000 | 17,000,000 |
| 1902 | 19,000,000 | 39,000,000 |

The losses in our cotton sales to Japan were quite serious and deserve attention at the hands of our cotton exporters.

WALTER J. BALLARD.

Schenectady, N. Y., October 23.

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## FROST KILLS TOP COTTON.

### No Hope of Upper Growth in Southeast Alabama.

Ozark, Ala., October 25.—(Special.)—A killing frost fell here last night, and all hope of any top crop cotton in southeast Alabama is blasted.

Cane, peas and potatoes were also killed.

## GOSSIP OF THE DAY IN EUROPEAN DRAMA.

Special Correspondence.

London, October 11.—Can a play which suffers severely from spinal [illegible] yet be attractive, effective and successful? It looks that way, judging from the much-criticised new drama by Haddon Chambers, "The Golden Silence." Weak and outworn as is its backbone, the central idea of a mistress' voluntary surrender of her lover to a younger woman far less suited to him, yet there is so much charm in its integument, so much ingenuity in its stage craft, so forced entertainment in its dialogue, and in characterization, so many incentives to good acting, that, in spite of all criticism, it leaves its hearers disposed to speak well of it—even enthusiastically. That is what really counts for the success of a play. One peculiar feature of the admirable performance is that Arthur Bourchier, who, as actor-manager, would naturally be expected to choose the best part, has taken a minor role, leaving the center of the stage to Frank Mills, a painstaking but not inspired American actor. Furthermore, Mr. Bourchier deserves praises as an American, and deserves gratitude for conveying to the British public the idea that twang, slang and bang are not necessarily American attributes. Another peculiar fact that Violet Vanbrugh has in "The Golden Silence" is almost exact repetition of her last previous part in "The Bishop's Move," and yields the man of her choice to the same charming young girl, Jessie Bateman.

La Duse, who has been here this week chiefly in plays by the beloved D'Annunzio, has lost no item of her great art or of her personal charm. The new thing that can be said about her is that her famous Whistlerian locks of white hair, which so conspicuously crowned her forehead on the occasion of her last appearance in England and the United States, has, alas, returned irrecleless, any-old-wa[illegible] its original shade of rich, glinting brown.

Although brought out at a London theater known to the profession as the "hoodoo house," "Dolly Varden" ran through the tests of English judgment so well that a successful run seems assured. It has been complained that Stanislaus Stange has not been sufficiently original in his plot, following closely the lines of Wycherly's comedy "The Country Wife," but in spite of this objection the experts find it difficult to get away from the swing of Captain Belleville's "I love her for her ankle and her feet," and the pretty music which earned for the opera at home the sobriquet "Dresden china," have made their impression here. As "Dolly," Mabelle Gilman proves an acceptable substitute for Lulu Glaser, and except for the Americanisms which English audiences always pounce upon, she has been given a great deal of merited credit and all signs indicate her success in the piece.

Americans who follow the theatrical news of London may feel curious to see how long the stage censor here is going to last. Speculation on the subject is timely now that Mr. Redford has succeeded in making himself ridiculous again by refusing to permit Duse to give D'Annunzio's "Citta Mart" in London, and as it is being demanded on all sides, how much time must go by before the valueless [illegible] which he holds will be abolished altogether. Some time, apparently, partly because, though playgoers generally are vexed over the recent fiasco, just as they were when Mr. Redford forbade Maeterlinck's "Monna Vanna," no one talks of actually [illegible] anything about it. And then, it is rather difficult to "get at" the censor who, of course, is to a certain extent a court official—holding office under the lord chamberlain. Moreover, M. Redford's interference with natural order of things is as infrequent that anything like a movement against him would scarcely get [illegible] enough to feed on. That is the exasperating part of it. Suggestive adaptations from the French as well as musical comedies by no means devoid of offense go on being licensed until one almost forgets that there is a censor, but then comes a foreign player of fame with a piece which has been acted all over Europe and the censor forbids its presentation here! Of course, Mr. Redford generally has grounds for his objections and without question he is animated only by a desire to protect the great public. But it is contended with apparent justice that the section of the London public which patronizes Duse, Granier and Bernhardt is comparatively small and intelligent enough not to need the censor's fatherly solicitude. However, as the case pro and con is argued out whenever Mr. Redford makes one of his inopportune pounces upon a foreign play, and nothing comes of it, the censor's post presumably will be safe until he sees fit to "suppress" a British dramatist of fame—as Mr. Pinero, Mr. Jones or Mr. Carton. Then there may be trouble.

Unless reports from the provinces concering "The Breed of the Trenshams" are of the "manufactured" variety, it really looks as if Martin Harvey had found another success at last. In consequence of which, it is said, America may not see the erstwhile Sidney Carton next year, as he is meditating canceling his spring engagements at home in order to bring his new find to London, at the end of his present tour. It is hinted further that the author of "The Breed of the Trenshams" conceals a name of some distinction under the nom de plume of "John Rutherford." He lays his scenes in the time of the English civil wars, and wisely gives Harvey a role of romantication somewhat similar to that which he played in "The Only Way." Mr. Harvey also has another play in his safe. This is the joint effort of A. E. W. Mason and George P. Bancroft, and is said to be an adaptation in four acts of one of Mason's novels. Can it be "The Four Feathers?"

### Russia and Japan.

(From The Chicago Inter-Ocean.)

The avacuation of Manchuria seems to have narrowed down to a question between Russia and Japan. The United States has secured from China the two new treaty ports our government desired. One of these is Mukden, on the railway by which Russian and Manchurian trade comes to Dalny and Port Arthur, and the other is Autung, on the Yalu river, or the Corean frontier.

The treaty under which these ports are opened to American trade grants other concessions in the interest of our commerce. As the treaty was signed by China with the knowledge and consent of Russia, it follows that Russia will stand by the agreement should she continue to exercise a controlling influence in Manchuria. This practically eliminates the United States from the Manchurian controversy.

As the United States withdraws from the Manchurian question, Japan becomes more active in it, not so much to force Russia to leave Manchuria as to prevent Russian invasion of Corea. The presence of the Russian and Japanese fleets in Corean waters indicates that the controversy between these two Pacific powers as to control in Corea and Manchuria is approaching an acute stage.

This is as likely to mean a settlement as it is to mean war. If Russia yields something in Corea, Japan will undoubtedly yield something in Manchuria, and it is possible that the situation in the far east will be cleared up by the two powers most vitally interested.

## GOSSIP OF THE DAY IN EUROPEAN DRA

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# OWS MOVED TO THE TRAINS

## Grounds and the Pike Have Been Dismantled.

**rday Morning and Afternoon ucks and Wagons Were Cart- g Away the Materials That Have Caused Two Weeks of Pleasure.**

erday was moving day at the fair ds at Piedmont park. and all h the night, the morning and after- heavily loaded trucks were carting all kinds and conditions of material material that has been responsible much pleasure during the past weeks.

dly had the fair closed before the s of the hammer and saw were abroad in the land, and with the t of a small army of carpenters ike was laid waste and became a f that some past where the mem- of Vanity Fair and Midways and times in general are stored.

s a most remarkable way of de- ion these show people have. Not areless, any-old-way style that is ethod of the layman, but rather the lly planned, systematic, according yle modus operandi of the profes- . So it was that after midnight day and all of yesterday, under the ed eye of Manager Walters, the ame tumbling down in sections that immediately packed away into wait- eams and hurried to standing rail- cars.

Trip to the Moon, which was quite ature of this year's attractions, and led the entire end of the agricul- building, came down in such a way the entire paraphernalia, could be on two large trucks. It was the way with Dragon Rouge, Dante's o, the Japanese theater and all of est of the shows.

paratively speaking, it took but a short time to reduce the big amphi- r to its normal condition, the con- that permits of conventions and rts and the big entertainments that this great house their home.

how lonesome it looked just after ght, did the fair grounds near the entrance the hot embers t-over burning coals still glowed a red in the furnace of the hot roast sandwich booth. But down at the the half-mile oval looked like some lost and rejected necklace that had cast aside and forgotten by the one- proud and happy owner.

m in the betting ring it was quiet the quietness that comes only with great contrast. Barring a pile of and useless cards with the penciled reading the wrong way or the rs was all that was left to suggest stentorian monotones of Benny Falk he of the other bookmakers singing constant chorus of the every race rmance: "Hucena, 3 to 1, even a ; 10 to 1, 2 to 1 a place; Dr. Crock- to 1," etc., ad libitum.

across the way the old judge's loomed up in the darkness and with lent bell looked like some drifting lost on a paddock sea of daylight that had given way to a blackness claimed everything from the stretch grand stand as its own.

at the offices of the fair associa- he lights were still burning brightly, behind these electric lamps Secretary k Weldon and his associates worked far in the morning on long rows gures dealing with the statistical of the number of paid and free ad- ons, and all that sort of thing.

, excepting this office and the noise came with the demolishing of the or the occasional march of some ed night watchman, Piedmont park the entrance on beyond the old eum spoke unmistakably of the fact the Southern Interstate fair for 1903 ll over.

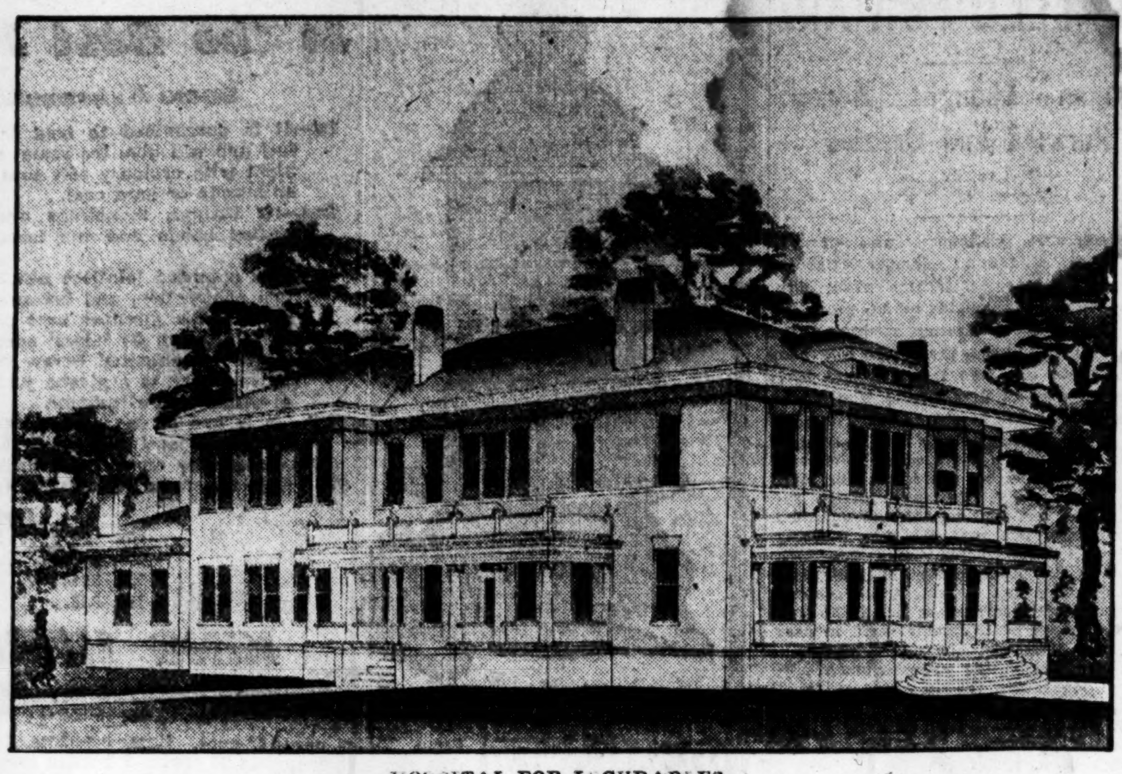
## YLES IS BROUGHT BACK.

**ctive Fogg Returns from Chattanooga with the Atlanta Painter Charged with Larceny.**

C. ..ayles, the young white painter ed in Atlanta on a charge of lar- after trust, was brought here last from Chattanooga by City Detec- C. E. Fogg.

yles is wanted on a warrant sworn by J. T. Wells, the Broad street painter, and was taken into custody day in the Tennessee city. Detec- Fogg went to Chattanooga yesterday ing after the prisoner. Hayles d to return without a requisition. yles is charged with having collect- bout $19 belonging to his employer work done and to have left the city ut making any return for the mon- The prisoner admits his guilt and he is willing to settle the case by ent of the money. He says he was ing at the time.

# LOCAL HOSPITAL TO BE HANDSOME



HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES.
**Structure That Is To Be Erected by the King's Daughters and Sons.**

The new hospital for the incurables, which is being erected by the Atlanta Circle of the King's Daughters and Sons, on the corner of South Boulevard and Woodward avenue, will be one of the prettiest structures of its kind in Atlanta.

The need of this building has been felt for some time, and finally it was decided to build a new and a larger home than the present one, which is unable to accommodate all the applicants, and is not provided with the conveniences which will be found in the new building.

The plans for the new building were drawn by Howard Chapman, who was given the contract for its erection at the last meeting of the building committee which was recently held at the home of Mrs. Morris Brandon, 488 Peachtree street.

The structure has been so planned that it will be an easy matter to make additions to the building on three sides without defacing or altering the hospital. Thus when the Atlanta circle feels that it is able to add to the structure, it will be able to accomplish its purpose very easily.

The hospital will be built of pressed brick. It will be very nearly fireproof. It will cost about $12,000, and the work will begin this week as it is desired to finish it as soon as possible. The structure will be two stories high, and 52 by 108 feet, and will accommodate fifty-two cots. It will contain two main wards, a laundry, a kitchen and a number of small rooms.

The entire city is interested in this work of charity and will watch with interest the reports of the progress of the work done on the new building. As the work will be rushed with all possible speed, the hospital will be completed in a very short time, and before many months have passed the city will have another handsome building.

# WILL TRY CASE OF LUMBERMEN

## Interstate Commerce Commission Meets This Morning.

**Three Members of the Commission Arrived Yesterday, and Two Others Will Come This Morning for the Opening Session.**

Three members of the interstate commerce commission, accompanied by two of their assistants, arrived in Atlanta yesterday afternoon over the Southern road from Washington. Those who arrived last night were: Chairman Martin W. Knapp, of New York; Charles A. Prouty, of Vermont; Joseph W. Fifer, of Illinois. Their assistants are John J. McAuliffe and J. H. Fishback.

The remaining two members, Judson C. Clements, of Georgia, and James D. Yeomans, of Iowa, will reach the city this morning in time to sit with the others at the opening session which will be held at 10 o'clock in the court room of the United States building.

Several of the men interested in the lumber rate case were also among the arrivals in the city yesterday afternoon and more will come by noon today. There will be a large crowd of parties and witnesses on hand by the time the commission gets settled down to business.

It is estimated that it will require all of this week to hear the lumber rate case and there are several other minor matters to come before the commission while it is in the city.

Counsel engaged i nthe case have been here for the past several days, arranging the final details of their briefs and marshaling the evidence which they desire to submit. Both sides will make the hardest kind of a fight and the legal sparring will be worth coming far to hear, according to those best posted in the matter.

The entire case rests upon a basis of a 2-cent increase in the rate on lumber shipped from points in the southern part of this state to Mississippi, Louisiana and other states of the west and south. The actual figure of the increase, however, does not amount to so much, it is said, as does the principle of the raise. One party contends that the other has no right to make any increase at all, and the other that it has the right to make any reasonable increase that it sees fit to make.

The outcome will be watched closely all over the United States.

Quite a number of leading lumber journals of the country will have their representatives in Atlanta during the progress of the case.

Already some have arrived, principal among them being the following: John E. Williams, editor of The Lumber Trade Journal, of New Orleans; Edwin ? Kimball, representing The American Lumberman, of Chicago, and John Long, representing The Lumber Trade Journal, of New York

All these are known from one end of America to the other in their lines, and they are here to report for their papers all the details of the hearing. Mr. Williams built the structure that contained the American lumber interests' exhibits at the Paris exposition, and he had charge of that exhibit. Mr. Kimball is an old newspaper man of wide experience and is familiar with this city and section. There will be many others here today and the proceedings of the hearing will be read in many states.

The matter involved in the lumber rate case is one of the widest importance, and the court room will be taxed to accommodate the inflow of attorneys, parties and spectators from all parts of Georgia and the other lumber producing states. The hearings will last several days.

The Southern Mortgage Company, 24 S Broad street, places loans on farms anywhere in Georgia. J. T. Holleman, pres.

**HON. THOS. E. WATSON'S** "Life and Times of Jefferson" now ready. Price $2.50. The Columbian Book Co., 81 Whitehall st.


**HARPERS**

**Cherry**

BY

**Booth Tarkington**

AUTHOR OF

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**Illustrated in Color.**

You read both Monsieur Beaucaire and The Gentleman from Indiana with delight. When you have read Cherry you will realize that Booth Tarkington has excelled his previous work, for in grace of style and charm of plot this tale stands alone. It is an American love story, a whimsical comedy, humorous and fresh.

*Ornamented Cloth, Gilt tops, &c. $1.25*

**HARPER & BROTHERS**
FRANKLIN SQUARE, NEW YORK


**PILOT KILLS A LUMBERMAN.**

**John Burrell, of Michigan, Shot to Death.**

Decatur, Ala., October 25.—(Special.)—John Burrell, a lumberman, was shot three times with a 38 caliber revolver by Will Newsome, a river pilot, at an early hour this morning, and died a short time afterwards. Newsome had quarreled with another man over a woman and seeing Burrell, mistook him for the other man, and fired Newsome escaped. Burrell was a native of Saginaw, Mich.

The Southern Mortgage Company, 24 S. Broad street, places loans on improved city property. J. T. Holleman, president.

**APPOINTMENT IS APPROVED**

**Of Sir Henry Durand To Be Ambassador to United States.**

London, October 25.—King Edward has approved the appointment of Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, the British ambassador at Madrid, as British ambassador to the United States to succeed the late Sir Michael Herbert.

**SUMMER HOTEL DESTROYED.**

**Fire Wipes Up Several Buildings at Hampton Beach, N. H.**

Hampton Beach, N. H., October 25.—Fire that originated in the Washington house today destroyed the hotel, a summer boarding house, combination studio and cafe and two small stores. The buildings were all of wood, built inexpensively for summer occupancy only, and the total loss will not much exceed $15,000.

# DR. G. W. BULL IS UNDECIDED

## Yet Undetermined Whether He Will Go to Nashville.

Dr. G. W. Bull, pastor of the West End Presbyterian church, has not yet decided whether he will accept the call recently tendered him by the Moore Memorial Presbyterian church of Nashville.

He will leave Atlanta Wednesday for Nashville, where he will confer further with the officials of that church, and will return here next Monday or Tuesday. By that time Dr. Bull expects to have his decision ready to announce.

There is now a meeting in progress at Moore Memorial and Dr. Bull goes for the double purpose of assisting at this meeting and conferring with the committee which extended the call.

If his decision should be in favor of accepting the call to Nashville, the field would not prove a new and untried one, as Dr. Bull has served one or more of the churches in that city before, and he is well liked there, both for his piety and ability in the pulpit, and for his many personal attractions. He has served the West End church in Atlanta for a number of years, and the congregation will regret exceedingly to part with him. He is regarded here as one of the most learned and eloquent and consecrated ministers in the south, and his departure would be regarded as a distinct loss to the pulpit in this city.

While Dr. Bull has not made up his mind as to what he will do in the matter, it is known that he considers the call in a favorable light, and it would occasion slight surprise if, upon his return from Nashvile, he should announce that he would accept the invitation to fill the Moore Memorial church pulpit.

The decision of the eminent divine will be awaited with great interest, both in this city and in Nashville.

**DULL WEEK FOR THE STOCKS.**

**Rumors of War in Far East Affected Trading at London.**

London, October 25.—Dullness and depression characterized all departments of the stock exchange during the past week and until the rumors of war in the far east are dispelled there is little likelihood of any sustained improvement. Not only the stocks immediately affected by the war rumors, but home railways also suffered heavily. American securities were affected by the failures in the United States. So many adverse influences are at work on the market that the investing public are holding completely aloof. The American market was sustained by bear repurchases, but on the whole, it shows a sagging tendency.

# LITTLE NEWS IN THE COURTS

## Upon the Grand Jury Much Depends This Week.

Unless the grand jury does something of interest this promises to be a rather unimportant week from the standpoint of public interest at the Fulton county court house.

The grand jury committee on justice courts has been meeting almost daily of late investigating the conditions existing in and the practices in vogue in the justice courts of the county. It is rumored that this investigation may bear fruit in some sensational presentments.

The grand jury itself adjourned several days ago subject to the call of the chairman, W. Woods White, or Solicitor General C. D. Hill. It is possible that there may be a meeting of the body today, however. The jury has already nominated a successor to Justice Walter Venable in the person of Walter Ormond, and Judge Lumpkin has appointed Mr. Ormond to the office in pursuance of this appointment. The most important matter just now before the grand jury is the investigation of the loan sharks.

It is possible, however, that a legal contest may be commenced this week between Mr. Ormond, the newly appointed justice, and Justice Venable, who claims that he has never resigned or surrendered the office. The latter says he will never retire in favor of the former until he is compelled to do so by the courts.

Judge L. S. Roan, presiding over the criminal branch of the superior court, will take up bond cases this week. There are no cases of any absorbing public interest, however

Judge Calhoun will continue on civil business during the week and the other two judges, Judge Lumpkin and Judge Reid, will proceed with their calendars. Judge Lumpkin will probably conclude the hearing in the case of Anthony Murphy against the Central of Georgia railroad, involving the construction of new tracks in Oakland City, on Saturday.

**THE SOUTHERN MUTUAL LOSES.**

**Had Over $7,000 on the Buildings Burned at Columbus.**

Columbus, Ga., October 26.—(Special.)—All five of the store buildings on Twelfth street destroyed by fire last night at midnight were insured in the Southern Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Athens.

Two stores owned by Mrs. John H. Bass were insured for $1,000 each, a store of Mrs. Alice Nuckolls for $1,250, two stores of Miss Emma Lipps for $600 and $300, respectively. Everidge & Stockon had $2,500 insurance, John H. Brady's $400 stock was insured for 60 per cent of its value. Misses Conti had $400 insurance, it is understood.

The fire was not completely out until 3 o'clock this morning. The roof of the building occupied by Harris Howard & Co. ignited, but the building was saved.

It is understood that neat modern buildings will succeed the stores destroyed which were antiquated and rather unsightly structures.


**SECURITY.**

**The safe deposit vaults of this Company are complete in every detail, and are equipped with the celebrated Yale Time Locks. The safe deposit box vault contains boxes of various sizes, which are rented from $3 to $24 per year.**

**It is believed they will furnish absolute security against loss by fire or burglary The reception and coupon rooms are large and comfortable.**

TRUST COMPANY OF GEORGIA,

**Equitable Building.**


# WOMAN HIT MAN WITH A PALING

## White Woman and Cook Arrested on Charge of Assault.

Annie Jones, a young white woman residing at 75 Jenkins street, and Ida Bell, colored, her cook, were arrested yesterday afternoon by Detectives Lockhart and Lanford and locked in the police station on the charge of having assaulted and beaten J. T. Yarbrough, a white man, Saturday night. Two other white men are implicated in the affair, but have not yet been apprehended.

Yarbrough was found lying on the sidewalk on Jenkins street about midnight Saturday night in an unconscious condition. He was taken to the Grady hospital, where an examination showed that he had been struck on the head with some kind of a weapon. Yarbrough claimed that some unknown man struck him on the head, knocking him down, and then robbed him.

The two detectives yesterday began an investigation into the case, which resulted in the arrest of the young white woman and the negro cook. The officers state that they found that the two women and two other white men had attacked Yarbrough, and had given him a considerable beating.

The Jones woman admits that she hit Yarbrough and states that she used a fence paling. She says that the man came to her house with the paling in his hands and in an intoxicated condition and endeavored to force an entrance. She states that she wrenched the paling out of his hands and drove him out onto the sidewalk, telling her cook to call the police. The woman asserts that she was compelled to use the paling, as Yarbrough was fighting her.

Annie Jones was released last night on $25.75 cash collateral. The cases will probably be tried this morning before Recorder Nash Broyles.


**A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES**

Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure you in 6 to 14 days. 50c.


**SOCIETIES ELECT DEBATERS.**

**Atlanta Boy Among Men Honored at Wofford College.**

Wofford College, Spartanburg, S. C., October 25.—(Special.)—The most important election held this year was that for the oratorical contest. The two societies elected the following men: Calhoun, Burnett, of Spartanburg; Candler, of Atlanta, and Stobler. The Preston gave the oratorical honors to Curry, Harden and Smith.

All these men are members of the present senior class except two. Mr. Stobler is a member of the junior, while Mr. Candler is a sophomore.

So far it has not been decided when the contest will come off, but it will be very likely just before the Christmas holidays.

The Glee Club has begun its usual work and will put out a minstrel this year as their attraction. The orchestra is in charge of Sam Prince, of the freshman class. Mr. Prince is from Anderson, S. C., and is a fine leader.

**MANCHESTER CLOTH MARKET.**

**There Was a Fair Inquiry for Piece Goods for India.**

Manchester, October 25.—An improved tone prevailed on the cloth market last week, there being a fair inquiry for piece goods and rather more business in several departments The tendency of prices is against buyers; many makers are attaining a stronger position, while optimistic views concerning the cotton crop are becoming less general among users. China is purchasing staples where time and prices are negotiable. There was a fair India inquiry at limits frequently inadequate, but the business in high grade bleaching cloths was freer. The South American and other lesser outlets provided a moderate miscellaneous trade.

Although the trade in yarns was below the normal, the turn over showed an improvement. Spinners are getting better prices. Some yarns sold fairly well for the early months and manufacturers find them occasionally unexpectedly stiff.


# "The Creation of Beauty"

Art that symbolizes harmony, beauty and truth is seen in our cases.

**Royal Bonn** Vases show some charming effects in Sevres blue, turquoise green and Cauldon red. These rare colourings are embellished with miniatures and designs in gold.

**Miniatures** in rich Florentine and shadow-box frames, possess that delicate beauty which reminds one of a lovely, fragile flower. The artist has used his brush with equal success in painting the historical and ideal subjects.

**Pompeiian Amphora** Vases and Jardinieres simulate perfectly the antique art which enriched the regal homes of Pompeiian dwellers. Over the mellow colouring of the background, great bunches of grapes trail their purple, luscious beauty.

*Richest Collection of Art Goods in the South.*

**MAIER & BERKELE,**

31 Whitehall Street.



EISEMAN BROS.
Entire Building—Six Floors and Basement.

Our Men's and Boys' Catalogue Will tell you all about it Write For It.

# Men's and Boys' Clothing.

Two great departments--and in high qualities and careful Tailoring they go side by side like a boy and his father, and like father and son each helps the other.

And the transitional stage--the "betwix and between," the clothing for youths, we give it far more attention than it usually gets but this is an unusual store. The season has reached a point where you had better talk with us.

## Men's Suits.

1st Floor, center.

Some wise person has said that "Success covers a multitude of blunders."

It means one learns by experience and mistakes before success is attained.

Now it's all very well to learn that way, but you don't want to learn about clothing in such an expensive way.

We have been making men's and boys' clothing for some thirty-seven years—we have long passed the experimental stage—and pick from which table you will and at your established price and you find suits with the "blunders" left out.

Hand quilted collars, shoulders and breast, hand buttonholes—all the ear-marks of a custom suit.

Men's Suits, **$10.00** to **$30.00.**

Youths' Suits, **$9.00** to **$25.00.**

## Men's Overcoats.

1st Floor, Center.

Top coats of tan, olive and gray, smooth, firm cloth, or black and gray cheviots and unfinished worsteds. Short box medium models, serge and silk lined............**$10** to **$25**

Heavy Overcoats of Thibets, Unfinished Worsted, Irish Frieze, Kerseys, Meltons, Vicunas, Elysian, Montignac and Chinchillas. In black, blue, Oxford and Harvard grays, 44-inch lengths, 50-inch lengths, in strap back models. Ulsters in Chinchilla and Irish Frieze .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ......**$10** to **$40**

Coats for Rain or Shine. Made of waterproof materials, absolutely rainproof—yet in wear exactly like the most stylish light-weight Overcoats. Black Thibets, black Unfinished Worsteds, light tans, dark gray mixtures with overplaids.

## Boys' Suits.

2d Floor.

We are anxious that every buyer of boys' clothes should know what preparations we have made to meet every clothing want of boyhood.

We make them ourselves and we put as much genuine care upon them as you would—more, no doubt, because making boys' clothing is an important part of our business.

We know the strain boys' clothes are put to.

We make them "man-strong" in material and tailoring; then we look to the finishing touches, boyishly neat, or childishly pretty as the age may call for.

Every new thing is here in Double Breasted, Norfolks, Sailor and Russian Suits, Solids and Mixtures.

## Boys' Overcoats.

2d Floor.

A wonderful variety of these for all size boys from 2 1-2 years up. We name a few:

"Our Little Officer," in melton, kersey, cheviot, astrichan, serge, freeze and zimbaline; for boys from 2 1-2 to 8 years.

"Midshipman" Overcoats, in cheviots, Oxfords, meltons, mixed cheviots; for boys from 2 1-2 to 8 years.

"The Little Prince," in royal and navy blue, kersey; with fur and astrichan trimming; for boys from 2 1-2 to 8 years.

"The Swellflare Overcoat" is another in tan and brown kersey; for boys from 5 to 8 years.

Boys' Reefers. "The Auto." Made of blue cheviot and serge; emblem on sleeve; for boys from 2 1-2 to 8 years.

Boys' Overcoats in Oxford grays, blue and black meltons, blue cheviots, mixed cheviots and Scotch plaids; for boys from 7 to 17 years.

Boys' Ulsters, in Frieze and Oxfords; from 7 to 17 years.

Boys' Overcoats from **$2.50** to **$15.00**

# Eiseman Bros.,

**11, 13, 15, 17 Whitehall.**

*Agents For Hess Shoes.*

# JOHNSON CLERK TO BOTH COURTS

## Announced in Savannah He Succeeds King in Two Positions.

Savannah, Ga., October 25.—(Special.)—It was announced here today that Tomlinson F. Johnson, son of the late Governor Herschel V. Johnson, has been appointed clerk of the United States court of the southern district of Georgia by Judge Emory Speer, as well as clerk of the circuit court for this district, as previously announced.

In both positions Mr. Johnson succeeds H. H. King, who resigns after long service on account of ill health. Mr. Johnson has been collector of the port of Savannah and has as a republican held other important positions.

This is at variance with reports from Macon, which state that Mr. King is to hold the district court clerkship.

# $10,000 BLAZE AT JASPER

## County Seat of Pickens County Has Disastrous Fire—Store, Ware House, Livery Stable and Dwelling of A. W. Davis Burned.

Jasper, Ga., October 25.—(Special.)—Jasper was visited with a most disastrous fire Saturday morning.

The large store house of A. W. Davis, together with a fine stock of goods, a large ware house, livery stable and an old dwelling were all consumed in a short while.

It took heroic work to save the Rucker house and other property near the fire.

The loss of Davis is estimated at $10,000, and as far as could be ascertained he had no insurance.

No one else suffered loss by the fire.

Davis is a prominent merchant and owns a great deal of property in the town.

The origin of the fire is unknown. None of the stocks of goods were saved as the fire had gained considerable headway before it was discovered.

## MORTUARY.

### Sculptor Faderuss Dead.

Budapest, October 25.—Johann Faderuss, the sculptor, is dead.

### Lieutenant Commander Bevington.

Mansfield, October 25.—Lieutenant Commander Martin Bevington, of the United States navy, formerly chief engineer on the battleship Kentucky of the Asiatic squadron, died of Bright's disease at the home of his brother here today, aged 46. During the Spanish-American war he was inspector in the bureau of navigation at Washington.

### Miss Cathern Hicks, Reynolds, Ga.

Reynolds, Ga., October 25.—(Special.)—Miss Cathern Hicks died at the home of her brother here yesterday morning. She had been sick only a few days with pneumonia. Miss Hicks was a most lovable woman, carrying sunshine wherever she went. She was a member of the Methodist church. She is survived by four brothers, A. W. and W. R. Hicks, of Reynolds; L. B. Hicks, of Columbus, and Dr. M. J. Hicks, of Kissemme, Fla. The funeral will take place at the family burial ground at Delta tomorrow at 10 o'clock.

### G. W. Mills, Huntsville, Ga.

Hinesville, Ga., October 25.—(Special.)—G. W. Mills, clerk of the court, died last night at 10 o'clock of consumption. He was 66 years old and had been in this office for about twenty years and filled it well. He leaves a wife and one son, besides a host of relatives and friends.

### Sidney Holderness a Candidate.

Carrollton, Ga., October 25.—(Special.)—Colonel Sidney Holderness, of Carrollton, is a candidate for solicitor general of the Coweta circuit, when the present term expires. Mr. Holderness has long been recognized as one of the ablest young lawyers of this section, and has achieved eminent success in that profession. He is now solicitor of the city court of Carrollton.

### Five Cottages Burned.

Norfolk, Va., October 25.—Five handsome cottages were destroyed by fire early today at Virginia Beach, a well-known summer resort, and for a time the entire resort with its many costly cottages and hotels was threatened with destruction. The loss has not been ascertained, but it will be heavy.

### Holds Sunday School Institute.

Augusta, Ga., October 25.—(Special.)—Mrs. Mary Foster Bryner, of Chicago, international Sunday school field worker, began a Sunday school institute with an address in St. John church tonight. She will hold two services a day for several days, giving instruction in Sunday school methods and teaching.

# CENTRAL CITY FULL TO GATES

## Farmers and Turfmen Crowd All Hotels in Macon.

By E. C. Bruffey.

Macon, Ga., October 25.—(Special.)—Delegates to the Georgia Farmers' congress and owners of horses with track followers have been arriving since early evening trains began rolling into the union depot and tonight the hotel corridors are thronged with the influx.

The Farmers' congress convenes at 10 o'clock in the morning in the auditorium and the indications are that the attendance will be unusually large. Hon. John Hamilton and Hon. G. M. Rommel, both of the agricultural department, came in from Washington tonight and both will be heard before the congress.

The stalls are now well filled at the fair grounds and the chances are there will be some excellent racing this week.

Track men from Louisville, New Orleans and from Birmingham and other western cities have been arriving tonight.

# MASONS TO LAY CORNER STONE

## Formal Inauguration of Work on Hand Occurs Tuesday.

By E. C. Bruffey.

Constitution Bureau, 467 Second Street, —Macon, Ga., October 25.—(Special.)—The corner stone of the Masonic home will be laid Tuesday afternoon.

Local Masons have made extensive arrangements for the event, and the indications are that Macon will be crowded with members of that order Tuesday by noon.

### A Work of Many Years.

The Hon. John D. Davidson, of Augusta, who for eleven years held the gavel in the grand lodge of Georgia of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, was until the day of his death in March, 1894, a strong advocte of a Masonic home in this state. Although the movement was started by him in 1888 and his successor, Hon. John P. Shannon, of Elberton, took up the cause and pushed it with more zeal and energy, if possible than his predecessor, it was ten years later, under Hon. W. A. Davis, of Macon, grand master for two years, when he refused reelection, that the object assumed definite shape. Since then the Hon. J. W. Taylor, past grand master, and past general grand high priest of the Royal Arch Masons of the United tSates and territories, and the incumbent, Hon. Max Mayerhardt, of Rome, who is now serving his third term, have been strong friends of the measure. The latter in almost every issue of The Masonic Herald, a monthy publication devoted to the order and having a large circulation in three states, has devoted more or less space to the interest of the cause.

## ONLY ONE DEATH AT LAREDO.

### Yellow Fever Is on the Decrease in Texas City.

Laredo, Tex., October 25.—Yellow fever conditions have so greatly improved that there is no longer any doubt but that in a short time the disease will have been entirely stamped out and business, which has suffered greatly because of the presence of the diseases, will then assume its normal aspect.

The official bulletin issued at the state health department headquarters tonight show the following for the past twenty-four hours: New cases, 12; deaths, 1; total cases to date, 534; total deaths to date, 44.

There was no official bulletin issued regarding the situation in Nuevo Laredo today.

No additional cases have been reported from Minera.

### Longshoremen Declare Truce

Galveston, Tex., October 25.—At a meeting of representatives of the labor organizations working on the water front today it was decided to declare a truce and tomorrow all work will be resumed. This truce is to last until Tuesday night, when at the regular meeting of longshoremen further action will be taken respecting the difficulties existing between the grain handlers' union and the elevator managers.

# RALEIGH SEES FALL OF SNOW

## Earliest Invasion of the Beautiful in City's History.

Raleigh, N. C., October 25.—(Special.)—Yesterday morning there was a snow storm here, which was the greatest weather surprise ever given the people of this section.

Snow began falling before 7 o'clock, the temperature being 34 degrees, and continued for two hours. The flakes were for a time very large.

Raleigh was the coldest place in the south, 10 degrees colder than Richmond, Norfolk and other points in a radius of 100 miles.

The snow was the earliest ever known here. Sixteen years ago some snow fell on the night of October 30.

For the first time the snow came before a killing frost.

## CLANCY WILL STAY IN BUTTE.

### Abandons His Proposed Hunting Trip on Plea of Miners.

Butte, Mont., October 25.—The most important development in the copper war situation today was the statement of Judge William Clancy that he will not leave the city, but will do all he can to expedite the appeal from his decision to the supreme court. A local committee of the miners' union called on the judge this evening and held a long consultation with him on the subject of postponing his hunting trip. The judge had already informed Mayor Mullins that he had decided to give up the trip.

The fact that a number of armed men were around the depot last night when it was reported that the judge intended leaving the city caused the mayor to take extra precautions looking to the personal protection of Judge Clancy. Every corner in the city is being guarded closely and a number of special policemen have been immediately pressed into service. All Saturday night four policemen guarded the home of Judge Clancy. Mayor Mullins said today that he would employ 500 special policemen if he found that the situation warranted it. While there have been no unusual demonstrations, the mayor says he will take every precaution to prevent anything that might incite riot or disorder.

Smoke is still issuing from the Colorado and Washoe smelters, but it is stated that the fires probably would be withdrawn in both plants tonight or tomorrow. The engineers and pumpmen at all the properties of the Amalgamated company are still being employed in keeping the mines drained of water.

The city tonight is quiet, though thronged with idle crowds. The announcement of Judge Clancy's abandonment of his hunting trip has had apparently a soothing influence.

# BUSINESS HURT BY HIGH RATE

## Land Owners May Join Saw Mill Men in Their Fight.

Valdosta, Ga., October 25.—(Special.)—The recent increase in lumber freight rates of 2 cents a hundred pounds is beginning to have a very depressing effect on the lumber business in south Georgia.

The advance amounts to about $1 on every thousand feet of lumber. Until recently it appeared that the only parties directly involved in the raise were the saw mill men and the railroads, but the owners of timber lands are now beginning to realize that the advance in freight rates is exerting a depressing effect on the price and sales of such lands.

There is much talk in this section of the owners of timber lands joining the saw mill men in fighting the increase before the interstate commerce commission and the courts.

The feeling against the railroads appears to be growing stronger.

## GIRL RETURNED THE BLOW.

### Incident in the Strike of Boston Messenger Boys.

Boston, October 25.—Only one disorderly demonstration marked the third day of the strike of the messenger boys employed by the American District Telegraph Company. Throughout the day several strikers were on picket duty in the vicinity of the Western Union Telegraph Company's main office on State street. The pickets there tried to induce many of the girl strike breakers to stop work, but generally without any attempt at intimidation.

Late in the day one of the girls started out of the office with a message and several boys followed her to Salem street. They yelled at her and punctuating their remarks with threats. The girl paid no attention to the crowd until one of the boys struck her, and then she struck back. This was the signal for an attack on her by the entire crowd, which had grown considerably since leaving State street. Several men rushed to the aid of the girl and protected her until a couple of police, by free use of their clubs, scattered the strikers and their sympathizers. The girl delivered the message and returned to the office under police escort.

At a meeting of the building trades council today a committee was appointed to arrange for an indignation meeting at Fanueil hall to protest against the employment of girls by the telegraph company. Officers of the council announced that the cooperation of the socialists would be asked in arranging the matter.

## CALIFORNIA TOWN IN FLAMES.

### Water Supply Exhausted and the Fire Is Spreading.

Sacramento, Cal., October 25.—Word has been received from Truckee, Cal., that the town is endangered by fire, which has already burned the Truckee lumber mill and a large amount of lumber. The water supply of the town is exhausted. Fire engines have been sent from this city by special train.

### Putting Down Heavier Rail.

Valdosta, Ga., October 25.—(Special.)—The Georgia, Southern and Florida railroad, which is replacing the lighter rails heretofore used with 90-pound steel rails, received another shipment of the new rails this week, which have been distributed between this city and Adel. The entire line between here and Macon will soon be laid with the heavier rails.

# MRS. MASHBURN CALLED FOR AID

## Woman Thought Herself Pursued and Created Excitement.

Considerable excitement was created yesterday afternoon shortly after 4 o'clock by a woman rushing wildly out of a building on Decatur street, near the corner of Piedmont avenue, screaming for help and crying out that some one had shot at her and was trying to kill her.

The woman is Mrs. Katie Mashburn, about twenty-five or thirty years of age, and she was considerably frightened and in an agitated condition when Policeman Haney appeared on the scene and took her into custody. An investigation revealed the fact that no one had molested the woman, but that she was laboring under an hallucination. She was then taken to the police station by Policemen Haney, Ivey and Cowan, and a charge of lunacy entered against her. She was placed in the white female ward in care of Mrs. Bohnefeld, the police matron.

At the station the young woman protested vigorously that a man had shot at her and was chasing her in an effort to kill her. One of the officers, in citizens' clothes, approached her and she shrank back, exclaiming:

"There he is now, don't let him get me."

The woman pleaded with Mrs. Bohnefeld and the police not to let anyone kill her, she declaring that it was the purpose of certain people to kill her last night. Efforts were made to quiet the woman and dispel the hallucination, but she continued to repeat her pleadings, asking in piteous tones that she not be killed.

Turnkey Bostwick finally sent for Dr. J. G. Wilkins, ward physician of the sixth ward, and he made an examination of the woman. He stated that he considered the case one of nervous prostration.

## SHORT ITEMS OF LOCAL INTEREST

THE FUNERAL SERVICES OF Andrew Baxter were conducted at 8 o'clock last night at his late residence, 152 West Peachtree. The body will be taken to Cartersville this morning.

THE FUNERAL OF SETH TOWLES, who died at the Soldiers' home from blood poisoning, will take place at 2 o'clock this afternoon at the undertaking establishment of Hilburn & Poole, the services being conducted by Rev. A. R. Holderby. The interment will be at Westview.

THE BODY OF TOM COLLUM, THE fireman who was killed in the wreck near Bolton on Saturday night, was taken yesterday afternoon to Dalton, Ga., where the funeral service and interment will occur.

THE FUNERAL SERVICE OF MRS Hennie Murphy Smith, who died on Saturday night at her residence, 34 Hood street, will be conducted from the residence this morning at 10 o'clock by the Rev. C. B. Wilmer, rector of the St. Luke Episcopal church. The pallbearers are as follows: Champ DeSaussure, B. B. Watkins, W. E. Anderson, W. F. Anderson, W. A. Phillmore, Sam Gallamore.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT WAS called yesterday morning to 508 and 510 Woodward avenue. The roof was burned off one and the other was badly scorched. The damage will amount to $300.

THE FUNERAL OF GEORGE HAMILTON, the freight conductor who was killed at Lithonia, Ga., by falling off the train, will take place tomorrow morning at 7:55 o'clock at the residence. The interment will be at Conyers.

## CHALLENGE MUCH DISCUSSED.

### Proposition To Race Prince Alert Against Dan Patch.

Memphis, Tenn., October 25.—The challege issued by Mart Demarest, driver of the pacer, Prince Alert (1:57), to race Dan Patch (1:56¼), at the Memphis track on November 10 for a purse of $20,000, has caused much discussion among horsemen here. Myron McHenry, trainer and driver of Dan Patch, stated to an Associated Press representative tonight that he had nothing to say in answer to the challenge. It is said that McHenry naturally would not reply to the challenge before communicating with Mr. Savage, of Minneapolis, the owner of Dan Patch. President F. G. Jones, of the Memphis Trotting Association, announced tonight that he would offer a suitable purse for the race on behalf of the association.

Tomorrow Major Delmar, the two minute trotter, will go against his record. On Tuesday, Mr. Billings will drive Lou Dillon in an exhibition to wagon in an attempt to lower the world's record of 2:01¼, recently made by the mare at Lexington.

## AT THE GRAVE OF ALBERT PIKE

### Impressive Services by the Scottish Rite Masons.

Washington, October 25.—Impressive services were held today at the grave of General Albert Pike, formerly the sovereign commander of the supreme council of Scottish Rite Masons of the southern jurisdiction, by the members of that council who have just finished their annual session here. Tributes to General Pike's memory were paid by Grand Commander James D. Richardson, of the supreme council; General Robert W. Hall, inspector general of the southern jurisdiction for the army and navy, and by General E. B. Hussey, inspector general for the state of Washington.

## CARRIED TO MONTGOMERY.

### Negro Who Shot Mitchell and Davis Safe from Mob.

Montgomery, Ala., October 25.—(Special.)—Fortune Ellis, the negro who shot and seriously wounded J. D. Mitchell, Jr., and Will Davis, of Lowndes county, was brought here today by Deputy Sheriff E. Haynes and lodged in jail for safe keeping, as it was feared he would be lynched.

Ellis had a pistol wound in the head. He was brought here through the country. Mitchell is expected to die at any moment and an attempt may be made to lynch him.

CREAM OF KENTUCKY ·WHISKEY·
Very Old, Pure, Fine Flavored. Connoisseurs drink it and like it. Ask your dealer.
I. TRACER & CO., Distillers, CINCINNATI, O.
Sold by Jacobs' Pharmacy Co.


"Let the GOLD DUST TWINS do your work"
GOLD DUST
makes pots and pans shine as if they were brand new. It cuts grease and dirt quickly and saves one-half the labor in all cleaning.
To be without Gold Dust in housework is to do things in the longest, most round-about way. If your time, temper and comfort are worth anything, save them by using Gold Dust—the world's greatest cleanser.
OTHER GENERAL USES FOR GOLD DUST | Scrubbing floors, washing clothes and dishes, cleaning woodwork, oilcloth, silverware and tinware, polishing brass work, cleansing bath room, pipes, etc., and making the finest soft soap.
Made by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago—Makers of FAIRY SOAP.
GOLD DUST makes hard water soft


The Estate Oak
Is the Best Heater to Buy
Some Reasons Why It is The Best.
1st—It is guaranteed to hold fire for 50 hours with one charge of fuel and will give the same cleanliness and even heat day and night with ordinary soft coal as can be had by use of expensive anthracite or hard coal.
2nd—Its fittings, mountings and finishings are as near perfect as skilled hands and the latest improved machinery can make them.
3rd—It's patented jointless ash box absolutely prevents expansion and contraction, and hence the slightest draft suction is impossible. This jointless base permits the use of an ash pan which will hold full 24 hours' accumulation of ashes.
4th—With its patented Screw Draft Register the amount of air can be regulated to a nicety, just as a valve regulates the admission of steam into a radiator.
5th—It is one of the most perfect floor heaters known. No burner or hard coal stove heats the floor any better.
6th—Its smoke curtain prevents the possibility of smoke pouring into the room when the feed door is open.
Prices:
No. 120.... $20.00
No. 314.... 22.50
No. 316.... 25.00
No. 318.... 28.50
KING HARDWARE CO.

FEET THAT SWEAT Burn, Blister, cured at once. Removes odors of the feet, armpits, etc. At druggists 25 cents. 2 bottles, prepaid, 50 cents. EATON DRUG COMPANY. ATLANTA, GA. ROYAL FOOT

# WITH BOOKS AND WRITERS

### FAMOUS ASSASSINATIONS.

Often will the reader turn back to a bit of fiction and in the climax recall, panorama-like, the entire story by the reading of this single chapter. In "Famous Assassinations of History" (A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago), Francis Johnson has gathered in one volume the most stirring chapters from the stories of nations. The thirty-one assassinations narrated are, indeed, the chapters of climaxes from world stories, each, with few exceptions, the culmination of years of action or inaction, more often the former, for they are the events toward which the storms of national passions have inevitably swept. Beginning with the assassination of Philip of Macedon by Pausanias, 336 B. C., Mr. Johnson brings the record down to date in the murders of Alexander and Draga of Servia by army officers of a little country whose national pride had been long suffering and patient under the insults of its overbearing ruler. It is remarkable in how few of the assassinations noted as foremost in history the passions of the heart play any considerable part. "Cherchez la femme" may be applied, but when found she is generally a woman of ambition for political power and prowess, not one whose affections have led her to take part in national crime. In only three of the assassinations narrated by Mr. Johnson have heart sentiments played an important part, those of Inez de Castro, of Portugal, and of Rizzio and Darnley, the lovers of Mary of Scotland. Yet in these the controlling motives were political. Politics and religion have ever furnished the motives for the most famous of crimes, and the period of the Reformation and the thirty years war in Germany furnish some of the most stirring chapters in this interesting chronicle. Russia supplies the stories of the assassinations of three rulers and an heir to the crown, while the career of Ivan the Terrible is replete with horrors that outdid the St. Bartholomew. From the United States Mr. Johnson presents the assassinations of Abraham Lincoln and William McKinley, omitting the case of President Garfield, as he says, "simply for the reason that his assassination rather grew out of the morbid aberration of one diseased mind than out of the general spirit of the epoch in which he lived." For the same reason the assassination of President McKinley might have been omitted, and yet it would, no doubt, have been inexcusable because of its freshness in the public mind. The author has likewise omitted the assassinations of Humbert of Italy and President Carnot of France, probably on the same ground as is urged in the case of President Garfield. Henry the Fourth of France was selected as the most illustrious victim of the spirit of religious hatred and conflict in France, which likewise, in earlier years, led to the murders of Henry the Third, the Duc de Guise and Admiral Coligny, the stories of whose assassinations are, perhaps, equally dramatic and historically important. There is nothing of the morbid in these stories, nor do they appeal to any blood-thirsty sentiment. They present in narrative style, yet entertaining, the causes leading to and the motives for the overthrow by the assassin's dagger of some of the world's greatest and most powerful men, an epitome indeed of world history for a period of twenty-five centuries. In them the students of history may find information of value, the general reader entertainment and knowledge. It is a book that will fill an important niche in any library.

### TOMORROW'S TANGLE.

When California's great bonanza kings were scattering their golden illions in San Francisco Miss Mariposa Moreau, young and charming, with a voice that needed only sandpapering to make it valuable, came under the kindly notice of Mr. Jake Schakelton. Jake, having made his "pile" in the early days, but still wanting something to play with, bought a newspaper. And thus he heard of Mariposa and learned that fate had set in his path the innocent victim of yesterday's misdoings—misdoings that he had been glad to think were dead and forgotten.

Miss Geraldine Bonner tells how these misdeeds of yesterday resulted in "Tomorrow's Tangle."

Miss Geraldine Bonner was born on Staten Island, New York. Her father, a Canadian educated in France, was an editorial writer on The Herald under the elder James Gordon Bennett, and was afterwards editor-in-chief of Harper's Weekly. When Miss Bonner was a child her parents moved to the west, living for several years in the mining camps of Colorado, settling finally in San Francisco. Miss Bonner was trained for the writing profession under the guiding hand of her father, who neither sent her to school nor followed any established editorial routine, but simply directed her reading and edited her writing. Her first literary employment was on The San Francisco Argonaut, where she did "light editorial," her father going over each article, correcting, rewriting and teaching her all that he could of the science of composition. After a year on The Argonaut, being still in her teens, she was sent to New York as the paper's correspondent. Shortly after this, stories over her signature appeared in Harper's Monthly, Lippincott's, The Pall Mall, Collier's Weekly and other periodicals. Two years ago she published a short Califorina novel called "Hard Pan." In working on this story she became convinced that California is one of the most picturesque parts of the country and the life there peculiarly dramatic and full of color. And so she made a study of social conditions, reading all records and memoirs of the early days that she could find and traveling to every corner of the great state. Her new novel, "Tomorrow's Tangle," shows that she certainly did not overestimate the dramatic possibilities of modern California city life. The Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis: Price $1.50.

### BACKGROUNDS OF LITERATURE.

A series of chapters on Wordsworth, Emerson, Scott and other poets and prose writers who have touched the hearts as well as the minds of their fellows, in which Hamilton W. Mabie has endeavored to place behind each writer the background of landscape which most deeply affected his imagination and gave color to his genius. In many cases, notably those of Wordsworth, Scott and Irving, the natural environment contributed a distinct element to some of the most original and beautiful of modern writing, and the background of landscape must be taken into account in any attempt to understand the man or to interpret his work. This volume is largely descriptive and has the interest which attaches to transcription of some of the most charming scenery in the world; but it is also a series of studies in what may be called literary conditions. Some of the chapters are, "The Lake Country and Wordsworth," "The Land of Lorna Doone," "Emerson and Concord," "America in Whitman's Poetry." The book is fully illustrated from photographs and drawings of typical scenery and landscapes. The Outlook Company, publishers, New York.

### THE TRIFLER.

Archibald Eyre's new novel is perhaps the most charming story which has appeared in many years. It is comedy of the highest order; never once does it approach the verge of farce. The story hinges on the hero's laudable endeavor to regain a packet of love-letters written by his sister in law before her marriage to his older brother. The adventures which befall him in his attempts to secure these semi-compromising epistles from a young fellow who proves to be a veritable scoundrel, are laughable in the extreme. In the midst of this trouble he is swept into a wild political campaign, and, simultaneously, into a love affair. His desire to withdraw from the scenes of the election as well as from the neighborhood of the girl he does not love, is set forth most humorously.

The incidents and situations follow one another in such rapid succession, that the reader marvels at the author's inventive genius. A climax of no little power is finally reached, and one tragic note is struck. The novel of crisp and brilliant dialogue is seldom one with depth of plot and rapidity of action as well. "The Trifler" is such a story, and its powers of entertainment can hardly be overestimated. Among the books of the year none will be more eagerly read.—The Smart Set Publishing Co., New York, $1.50.

### FOLLOWING THE FRONTIER.

A new adventure tale by Roger Pocock. A book which is alive with the romance of the borderland. It is a vivid presentation of the joys, hardships, the rewards, and discouragements of a life on the frontier.

The account begins with the arrival of the hero as a youth in Canada, and tells first of his many unsuccessful attempts to find suitable employment within the bounds of civilization. It follows him out into the wilds on the western border, where the Canadian Pacific railroad is under construction and chronicles his lack of success at railroad work. It then shows him as a member of the mounted police, taking part in fights with the Indians and white outlaws. He leaves the police and his wandering spirit takes him to the Pacific coast

He has adventures in Alaska, turns missionary, school teacher, photographer, peddler—in fact, he becomes everything but a confessed outlaw, and sees most thoroughly the west of the American continent, from the snows of the Klondyke to the alkali deserts of Arizona, having experiences of the most interesting and thrilling kind at every turn of his journey.—McClure, Phillips & Co., publishers, New York, $1.50.

### POEMS OF ALICE AND PHOEBE CARY.

This is a reprint of the collected poems of these talented sisters who enjoyed such a literary vogue a half century ago, with introduction and notes by Katherine Lee Bates, professor in Wellesley college. The popular Astor library does well in acquiring this volume. The original texts have been scrupulously reproduced. A copy of the 1850 volume in the Boston public library, a leading source, has certain manuscript emendations, which suggests, by their ... author's corrections. These ... possibly by Phoebe Cary, are ... the footnotes. The editor ... 30-page introduction and ... notes indicating the source of ... and other needful data.—Thomas ... well & Co., New York, publ...

Nutro-Crisp
The Ready Cooked Granular Wheat Food
... Food for Strength.
At Your Grocer's.

### THE LONG NIGHT

A book by Stanley J. We... literary event. In "The Long ... Weyman has exploited a new ... semi-historical romance.

Picture, if you can, Geneva ... days of the seventeenth cen... fling young theologue new to ... beautiful and innocent girl ... witchcraft; a crafty scholar ... aphysician seeking to give ... into the hands of the Savoy... and powerful syndic whom ... guiles to betray his office by ... an elixir which shall save his ... fatal illness; a brutal soldier ... tune; these are the elements ... Wayman has composed the ... and thrilling of his romances ... Mercier, the student, seeing ... which the girl he loves is ... helpless to divulge it, finds ... opportunity when the treache... Savoy are admitted within ... walls, and in a night of ... ing saves the city by his ... address. For fire and spirit the ... chapters in modern literature ... those which picture the ... of Geneva by the staid, ... burghers, fighting in their own ... der the divided leadership of ... dic Baudichon and the ... tailor, Jehan Brosse, and ... battle against the armed ... forces of the invaders. Mc... lips & Co., publishers, New York.

### WHO IS CORDELIA VA...

"The Silver Poppy," Arthur ... new novel, is attracting atten... lovers of good fiction for its ... and originality. It is also cre... among lovers of literary scand... strange rumors noised abroad ... ing its principal character.

"Who is Cordelia Vaughan?" ... question which has been ... rounds ever since the appearance ... book in that part of bookdom ... never content with a new volume ... it can find something over which ... ulate and surmise.

At last the gossips have set ... tale that the heroine of "The Silver ... py" is no less than the ... thoress, Hallie Erminie Rives, ... John Hartley is Arthur Stringer.

Miss Rives' name does not ... the book, and her friends say ... she. Stringer himself is silent.

On the surface of it "The Silver ... makes no pretense of being any ... fiction. In fact, the covers con... ing but the story. Arthur Str... not written one prefatory word ... the book inscribed to any one.

That is nothing new. Many ... sent out into the world without ... duction. Still the authors of ... say that there is much about ... Vaughan that looks like Miss ... much about John Hartley that ... Arthur Stringer.

Hallie Erminie Rives is a ... Cordelia Vaughan hailed from ... Hallie Erminie Rives is tall ... and sylphlike. So was Cordelia ...

Arthur Stringer is a gigantic ... looking fellow. Cordelia Vaughan ... John Hartley a "nice, big, ... boy." Stringer is 6 feet and ...

Miss Rives is slim.

Both Hallie Erminie Rives ... della Vaughan have novels ... dramatized. Both have talked ... ing a role in the drama. Both ... spect for their patronymics ... names of both have been iden... literature. And there are ... points of similarity between ... trayal of these two women ... gossips.

### EPIGRAMMATIC QUOTATIONS

There is laughter which is ... a miserere sobbed by the ...

It is difficult to honor ... ideal.

The history of progress is the ... the elimination of waste.

Love is the most perfect ... thing in the universe.

The love of romance and the ... of love is the only coin for ... heart-hurt sell their death.

Youth has the romance of ... age the romance of remembrance.

To idealize, therefore, is ... blind, but to be far-seeing.

FLORENCE L. ...

### MRS. BRYAN WILL BE W...

#### She Will Testify in Bennett ... at New Haven.

New Haven, Conn., October ... nection with the hearing ... the late Philos Bennett, ... resumed in the probate ... evening, it is understood that ... wife of William Jennings Bryan ... the new executors, will come ... to testify as to what part ... the drawing of the will and ... what occurred at the time.

Mrs. Bryan, it has been ... in the hearing, drew up ... the will which Mr. Bennett ... his wife, instructing her ... $50,000 bequest to Mr. Bryan ...

RECORD ... IS SU...

Football Prophe... of Littl...

Results Prove ... Football Scores ... in Foretellin... of Games ... To Be...

GAMES TO BE ... W...
Vanderbilt v. G... on Saturday.
Clemson v. A... Carolina, Wedn...
Tech v. Howa... mingham, on Sa...
Tennessee v. N... ville, on Saturd...
Sewanee v. Au... ery, on Saturday...

The past week ha... of surprises in th... tirely upsetting al... football prophets a... repeated statemen... football scores are ... merits of opposing ... less in foretelling ...

It was the opini... and of the people ... would go down in ... fore the Auburn m... the Auburn supp... they offered odds ... of their eleven an... dom taken. Yet ... played, the state ... a record of two d... an overwhelming ... after a hard fou... ed game won fr... the score of 18 ... which the winnin... the argument at ...

And by many ... expressed that t... would be an equ... small score, whi... no comparison ... and Georgia wo... outdistancing he... classing the loc... ments of the ga... 38 to 0 in favo... shows the relati... teams in the la... two.

Cumberland, th... with Vanderbilt, ... of defeat, inflict... Sewanee men, an... that a shock to ... bly gives. Yet ... a splendid fight ... equal teams, ... seeing, for a scor... ing for a victory ... an overwhelming ... prove that the re... a second game.

Tar Heel...

North Carolina ... there are height... glory which are ... eleven made a p... Georgetown men ... decisive score of ...

The game betw... tral was cancell... and in its place ... uled and played a... tural and Mechan... ly running away ... and piling up 33 ... isfied. Guilford, ... was beaten by So... anee played a p... day with the Te...

The results of ... down still more ... be regarded as p... south. Now Cle... Sewanee are left ... rather doubtful ... possibility if the... colleges is not t... lina's chances of ... depends largely u... coming game wit... heels win here, t... one of the best s... and must be rega... if they lose thi... right to claim sou...

So far Vanderbi... won 3 and lost ... against 6. Cum... college to defeat ... to score against ... see and the Agri... of Mississippi w... anee has practica... won one, scoring ... berland being th... played two game... 29 points agains... Tech game, a t... as yet being a c...

Vanderbilt lost ... same score by w... that eleven. Bu... criterion of the w... for Sewanee has ... while Vanderbilt ... recuperative pow... three contests ...



# RECORD OF WEEK IS SURPRISING

## Football Prophets So Far Been of Little Value.

**Results Prove That Comparative Football Scores Are of Little Use in Foretelling the Results of Games That Are To Be Played.**

GAMES TO BE PLAYED THIS WEEK.

Vanderbilt v. Georgia, at Brisoine on Saturday.
Clemson v. A. and M., of North Carolina, Wednesday.
Tech v. Howard college, in Birmingham, on Saturday.
Tennessee v. Nashville, at Nashville, on Saturday.
Sewanee v. Auburn, at Montgomery, on Saturday.

The past week has witnessed a number of surprises in the football world, entirely upsetting all the caluculations of football prophets and proving the often repeated statement that comparative football scores are no true tests of the merits of opposing teams, and are valueless in foretelling the results of games.

It was the opinion of football players and of the people generally that Alabama would go down in disastrous defeat before the Auburn men, and so certain were the Auburn supporters of victory that they offered odds of 5 to 1 on the success of their eleven and these odds were seldom taken. Yet when the game was played, the state university team, with a record of two defeats and one of them an overwhelming one, rallied nobly and after a hard fought and bitterly contested game won from their opponents by the score of 18 to 6, in a contest in which the winning team had the better of the argument at all times.

And by many others the opinion was expressed that the Georgia Tech game would be an equal fight and the result a small score, while in reality there was no comparison between the two teams and Georgia won in a walk, completely outdistancing her competitor, and outclassing the local eleven in all departments of the game. The final score of 38 to 0 in favor of the red and black shows the relative standing of the two teams in the last contest between the two.

Cumberland, the victor in the struggle with Vanderbilt, has tasted the bitterness of defeat, inflicted at the hands of the Sewanee men, and has learned the lesson that a shock to over-confidence invariably gives. Yet the gridiron battle was a splendid fight between two nearly equal teams, and was well worth seeing, for a score of 6 to 0, while counting for a victory, just as effectually as an overwhelming defeat would, does not prove that the result would be similar in a second game.

**Tar Heels Badly Beaten.**

North Carolina has at last found that there are heights of football fame and glory which are difficult to reach. Her eleven made a poor showing against the Georgetown men, being beaten by the decisive score of 33 to 0.

The game between Vanderbilt and Central was cancelled at the last moment and in its place the Commodores scheduled and played a game with the Agricultural and Mechanical of Mississippi, easily running away from this aggregation, and piling up 33 points before being satisfied. Guilford, with a score of 39 to 0, was beaten by South Carolina, and Sewanee played a practice game on Saturday with the Tennessee team.

The results of the past week narrow down still more the colleges which may be regarded as possible champions of the south. Now Clemnson, Vanderbilt and Sewanee are left with North Carolina a rather doubtful looker on, but still a possibility if the pace set by these three colleges is not too warm. North Carolina's chances of coming into this circle depends largely upon the showing in the coming game with Clemson. If the tar heels win here, they will have defeated one of the best southern college elevens, and must be regarded in the final count, if they lose this college will have no right to claim southern championship.

So far Vanderbilt has played 4 games, won 3 and lost one, scoring 103 points against 6. Cumberland was the only college to defeat her and the only one to score against her. Alabama, Tennessee and the Agricultural and Mechanical of Mississippi were easy victims. Sewanee has practically played one game and won one, scoring 6 points against 0. Cumberland being the victim. Clemson has played two games and won two, scoring 29 points against Georgia and 73 in the Tech game, a total of 102, her record as yet being a clean one.

Vanderbilt lost to Cumberland by the same score by which Sewanee won from that eleven. But this game is no fair criterion of the worth of the two elevens, for Sewanee has played but one game, while Vanderbilt has shown surprising recuperative powers, winning her last three contests with comparative ease.

From the scores at least it seems that the Vanderbilt eleven is just finding itself and is surely and quickly developing its full strength. This strength may be overtaxed and Vanderbilt may go down in defeat before the Sewanee eleven on Thanksgiving, as was the case last year, but still the chances at present are in favor of the Commodores. As for Clemson, she has done nothing of importance since her game with the Tech.

**Tendency Is To Disband.**

A tendency to disband elevens has become general this season. First Mercer disbanded her eleven. Next a similar step was taken by the Furman men, and lastly the Central team has followed in the footsteps of the first two. According to press reports the Central eleven disbanded because the faculty refused to allow them to play a man who was ineligible and refused to testify that he was eligible.

A number of hard games will be played this week and the results in many of them are doubtful. The game absorbing local interest is of course the contest between Vanderbilt and Georgia, which will be played at Brisbine. The outlook for a hard and well fought game with a close score is better here than it has been for some time. A few weeks ago, or in fact immediately after the South Carolina game, the Georgia boys' chances were not worth 20 to 1. Now owing to the successful showing over the Tech team they are much better.

The Clemson men are in grave doubts of the game with the Agricultural and Mechanical of North Carolina and state that this will be their hardest game. In the game with Howard college in Birmingham the Tech men should show up better than in past games and have a good chance to win.

However, football surprises are numerous and happen in unaccustomed places and at unaccustomed times.

## FOOTBALL NOTES

A crowd of Georgia men, old-time stars on the red and black, watched Saturday's game from the sidelines. Among them were Julian Lane, Marion Smith, Julian Baxter, Frank Ridley, Sandy Beaver, Andrew Calhoun, and several others.

Several times during the progress of the game Coach Huie ran out on the field and a Georgia man was another offender in the same thing. This interference with the game is absolutely forbidden by the rules and should be absolutely forbidden by the officials

If the Georgia men keep in condition and deny themselves the pleasure of breaking training a good game will be seen in the city next Saturday when they meet the Commodores. The last time these two elevens met the Vanderbilt men had the better of the argument by something like 40 to 0.

Tech's little mascot entertained the audience during the interval between the halves in the game between Georgia and Tech. His work with the football was good for his age and he caught the ball with far more accuracy than several of the Georgia men.

Talking about fumbles, all records must have been broken in this game. Eight fumbles occurred in the first half, Georgia making the most of them, while in the second half several more fumbles are added, and still others are not recorded.

Woodruff, the Georgia quarter back, is bound to become a star if he stays in the game long enough. His work against Tech was spectacular, and his long runs were decidedly the feature of the game.

Sewanee and Auburn meet on Saturday in Montgomery. These two elevens have played five games, Auburn winning one and tieing one, and Sewanee taking the other three. In 1896 Auburn won her only game, the score being Auburn 22, Sewanee 5. The next year the score was 0 to 0. The complete records of the two teams are as follows:

1893—Sewanee 16, Auburn 14.
1896—Auburn 22, Sewanee 5.
1897—Sewanee 0, Auburn 0.
1899—Sewanee 11, Auburn 10.
1902—Sewanee 6, Auburn 0.

In an unexpected manner the game between Auburn and Alabama ended. When the game was over the score stood Alabama 18, Auburn 6, and the Alabama men were as surprised as were their opponents. These two colleges have played eight games and Alabama has now won two games. The complete scores in the games are:

Alabama 22, Auburn 32.
Alabama 16, Auburn 40.
Alabama 18, Auburn 0.
Alabama 0, Auburn 48.
Alabama 5, Auburn 53.
Alabama 0, Auburn 17.
Alabama 0, Auburn 23.
Alabama 18, Auburn 6

The 6,000 tickets which are given to the University of Pennsylvania students each year at the Army-Navy game will be sold this year for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the soldiers and sailors of the United States. An effort will be made to obtain the consent of the students to this move and to persuade them to buy tickets to the game with the general public.

The Shreveport Athletic Association is arranging a football schedule and their team is conducting nightly practice. The first game will be played with Ruston.

**EXPLOSION OF SIX-POUNDER.**

**One Negro Helper Killed and Another One Wounded.**

Washington, October 25.—A six-pounder Maxim machine gun exploded at Indian Head proving ground today, killing instantly Frank Pennie, a negro helper, and seriously injuring Nelson Jackson, a first-class laborer, also colored. Several officers were close by, but escaped injury. An investigation will follow.

**Master Mechanic Kills Trainmaster.**

Lancaster, Ky., October 25.—A. N. Bently, master mechanic of the Livingston division of the Louisville and Nashville, today shot and killed B. N. Roller, master of trains. The shooting occurred in front of the court house.

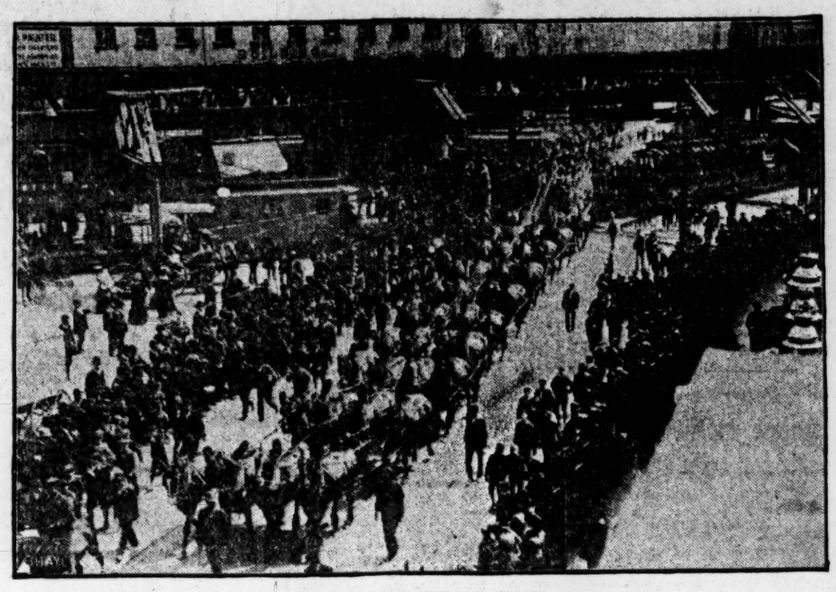



Why Miller Brews
"The Best" Milwaukee Beer

*Because* they purchase the best materials obtainable in the world's market.
*Because* they employ the most capable and skilled masters in the art of brewing.
*Because* their plant is fitted out with all the latest improvements and machinery known to the brewing world.
*Because* their establishment is run on the same plan as to cleanliness as an operating room.
*Fifty years of experience.*
*Because* all of the above combined bring about a *good healthful beer* far superior to the bulk of beers sold in competition today.
A beer that will positively do you good.
Why not secure a sample and have your physician pass on the quality?
We invite comparision, because we want you to know that

MILLER BREWS
"The Best" MILWAUKEE BEER
H. SILVERMAN CO., Sole Agents,
Atlanta, Ga.


# BIG CIRCUS REACHED ATLANTA AT EARLY HOUR THIS MORNING



FORTY-HORSE CIRCUS TEAM.
A Feature of the Barnum & Bailey Parade Which Will Occur This Morning.

## Laws Prevented Moving on Sunday and Those Who Went to Grounds Yesterday Were Disappointed---Show Is Now Here and Big Parade Will Occur Today.

That considerable part of Atlanta that always watches the arrival of a big circus with eager interest was disappointed yesterday. It was expected that the Barnum & Bailey circus would arrive during the day and hundreds of people congregated in the vicinity of the Jackson street show grounds in the hope of seeing the circus city grow into being.

All they could see, however, was a quiet little man with an air of business preoccupation "stepping off the lot," and apparently planning for the city of canvas that was expected to appear—that was all. The long caravan of dens and cages and wagons, the great herds of elephants, the ruminating camels and even the bovalopus failed to materialize.

There was a reason for all this—and a good reason—but the patient crowd didn't know it. Instead of leaving Birmingham last night, the show spent the greater part of Sunday in the Alabama metropolis.

This was the result of a Georgia law which every circus that attempts to come into the state on Sunday runs up against. The law says that freight trains cannot run in the state unless they have crossed the line before midnight of Saturday.

The circus could not accomplish that feat without abandoning the night show at Birmingham, and so remained in Birmingham until late Sunday afternoon, ran to the Georgia state line, and waited until midnight before crossing. The first of the five sections crossed the line at 12:10. The others followed at half hour intervals, and long before Atlanta is thoroughly awake this morning the circus trains will be lined up in the Decatur street yards and the paraphernalia headed toward the show grounds.

The circus people did everything to expedite matters by sending Charles McLean, the superintendent of canvas, and several of his assistants to pave the way and to get the show grounds in shape for the erection of the 12 acres of tents. There will, in consequence, be no delay in putting up the big pavilions this morning, and long before noon everything will be in readiness for the inaugural performance of the two day's engagements.

The circus trains will be unloaded at the Boulevard crossing of the Decatur street yards. The first train to arrive will be the cage train. This will not be unloaded, however, until all the other sections have been disposed of.

The second train to arrive will be what the circus men call the "flying squadron." This train contains the commissary department and the horse tents, with a sufficient number of men and horses to transfer its paraphernalia to the show grounds.

The first wagon to be unloaded will be the range wagon. The moment it touches the earth horses will be attached and it will be hurried to the grounds. Within ten minutes the fires will be lighted and preparations will be under way for breakfast.

By the time the morning meal is ready the dining tents will be up and the horse pavilions in position, and the wagons containing the canvas and poles for the other tents will be en route to the "lot."

The Barnum and Bailey circus employs nearly eleven hundred men and women; it requires 88 railroad cars to transport it from city to city; its staff of agents embraces a dozen men who are paid salaries equal to those received by a bank president; it has four advertising cars, and nearly a hundred men are engaged in posting the bills and spreading the tidings of its coming; it spends a quarter of a million dollars every year for printing; its newspaper bills aggregate another hundred thousand dollars; it maintains a press bureau with five newspaper men to keep in touch with the public through the press; it employs over 300 high salaried performers; it maintains a ballet and spectacle at an average expense of $1,000 a day; it comes into town at daybreak, puts up twelve acres of tents, plays to from 15,000 to 25,000 spectators, and the next day is doing the same thing a hundred miles away; it carries its own commissary department, feeds its thousands of employees in great dining tents as well and generously as a first-class hotel, and far more expeditiously, and handles through its ticket wagons and financial department from $5,000 to $15,000 every day and costs from $5,000 to $7,500 every day it runs.

And the motor power behind it all—the man who makes the machinery go and who keeps the most delicate parts in working order—is James A. Bailey.

It has often been said that the Barnum & Bailey circus is James A. Bailey—and it is literally true. There is no part of the show that he does not keep in touch with. He is often the first man on the lot in the morning and the last to leave it at night. He knows every old employee and every horse by name—nothing escapes him. Seemingly the most unimportant things engage his personal attention, and yet it all contributes to the success of his vast enterprise.

The thing that will first appeal to the multitude will be the parade. This display has been described as the most brilliant street spectacle of modern times. One of its features is a band wagon which cost $17,000, and utilizes 40 splendid horses to draw it. This great team is driven by one man.

The parade has many other striking features, including many open cages of wild animals, two herds of elephants, twenty camels and many superbly carved and decorated floats. The parade will leave the show grounds between 10 and 11 o'clock, and will pass over the usual route.

The first performance will follow at 2 o'clock and there will be exhibitions Monday night at 8 and Tuesday afternoon and night.

It is a new thing for a big circus to play Atlanta two days, and the experiment will be watched with a great deal of interest. The show recently remained in Nashville, a much smaller city, two days, and turned people away at every performance. A duplication of this success is looked for in Atlanta.

In the entire list of performers there are only sixteen Americans. Manager James A. Bailey's purpose was to give to the people of this country an opportunity to see the best that Europe had to offer in the way of arenic excellence. Among the great acts are the aerial performances of the imperial Viennese troupe and the Clarkonians; the acrobatic feats of the Sutcliffe, Dinus, Gumatho and Florenz troupes and the horsemanship of the Herzogs, Wilkes Lloyd and many other European celebrities. The feature of the American section of the show is the dare-devil ride of Cyclo, the Kinetic demon, on a great perpendicular circle.



DRIVING THE TENT STAKES.
A Feature of the Sights To Be Seen When the Circus Prepares for Business.


Welsbach

21,689,765 genuine Welsbach mantles sold last season—a substantial proof of public endorsement.
15, 20, 25, 30, 35 cents.
All Dealers.

This Shield is on the Burner
41


# PHYLE FIRED FROM LEAGUE

## Fails To Prove Charges, Atlanta Must Pay $527.

St. Louis, October 25.—The national board of arbitration of the National Association of Professional League Clubs completed its work and adjourned today, after being in session during most of the time since Wednesday. William Phyle, of the Memphis Club, who failed to appear and substantiate the charges made by him that certain players had "thrown" games to influence the Southern League championship, was expelled. Secretary Farrell sent a telegram requesting his attendance here, but no notice was paid to it by Phyle.

A number of minor cases were decided. In the case of Hulseman, who was drafted by the Chicago American League club from Shreveport, the player was awarded to Shreveport. The Norwich, Conn., club was awarded $527 on a claim against the Atlanta, Ga., club for the sale of Clare Murphy. The claim of the Rochester, N. Y., and Little Rock, Ark., clubs for Player Householder was referred to Secretary Farrell for investigation and settlement. A claim was filed by the Toledo club for the return of money advanced players.

## THEATERS.

**Adelaide Thurston.**

The coming of pretty and petite Adelaide Thurston tonight at the Grand will be an event to those who have become endeared to her by her charming, girlish comedy performances. This time she comes heralded by altogether the most glowing criticisms of any star in the list, for she has made the hit of her young career in Paul Wilstach's comedy of old Georgetown, "Polly Primrose." To say that her Polly is better than her memorable Lady Babbie is praise indeed, but it is the praise most often found on the pens of critics who have written of Miss Thurston's "Polly Primrose." It is also pointed out that there are many other diverting performances in the long cast, thanks partly to the amusing conceptions of the dramatist and partly to the exceptional cleverness of Miss Thurston's company. One feature much praised in the mounting is a rare suite of mahongany antique furniture. Every piece of furniture and all the scenery seen on the stage is carried by the company. "Polly Primrose" will be seen at the Grand tonight and Tuesday night, with Tuesday matinee.

The Charleston News and Courier of October 22 said of the performance: "The work that has been assigned Miss Thurston is ideally suited to that dainty and talented little lady. There are moments when there is demanded of her a bit of the pathos with which 'Crimson Clover' and 'Cozy Corners' abounded, but for the most part full sway is given to that deliciously riotous humor of which she is so consummate a mistress. She is supposed to be a bewitching little maiden of the golden age of the south, and she meets the emergency with a grace that is more than satisfying. She long since won for herself a very warm place in the affection of the people of this part of the country, but if she had never set foot in Dixie before the average southern audience would be heels over head in love with her after seeing her as 'Polly Primrose.'

"Mr. Wilstach has provided her with just the vehicle which, for the time being, at least, she needed and she may well afford to be content to stick to it for some time to come.

"The company with which she has been surrounded is excellent. It would be pleasant to say more than passing tribute to the work of each member of it, but this is scarcely possible. John R. McCann as Mr. Primrose and Brinsley Shaw as Hugh Carlisle cannot be passed without individual mention, however.

"The play is staged charmingly, artistic regard being shown for its period both in the costumes and in the furniture."

**Lady Rose's Daughter.**

Charles Frohman is to send to the Grand opera house on Wednesday evening, the 28th instant, for an engagement of one night, George Fleming's dramatization of Mrs. Humphrey Ward's widely popular novel, "Lady Rose's Daughter," with Miss Fay Davis and his Empire Theater Stock Company, of New York, in the several strong characters. The prodigal degree of thoroughness that ever distinguishes Mr. Frohman's productions will manifestly not be wanting in this instance.

A theatrical sensation of no mean extent was Charles Frohman's presentation, some years ago, of a dramatization of "Robert Elsmere," one of the first of Mrs. Humphrey Ward's novels. The genius of the authoress was not so well understood then as now, and her subsequent books have since met with an extraordinary appreciation—particularly is this true of that most recent of her works, "Lady Rose's Daughter."

Miss Fay Davis, the leading lady of the company, is one of Cahrles Frohman's brightest stars, and her appearance in Atlanta Wednesday evening, at the head of the Empire Theater Stock Company, of New York, Charles Frohmans' pet company, will be an event of great importance, theatrically. The sale of seats will commence this morning.

**"Holty-Toity."**

"Holty Toity" is said to be entertaining, magnificently staged, beautifully costumed and capably played; which is not surprising when it is known that Weber & Fields are responsible for it. Those of our theatergoers who have not had the pleasure of an evening with Weber & Fields in their cosy little New York theater will, no doubt, rejoice that these managers have decided to yield to the clamor throughout the country for a road production of "Holty Toity," the most pleasing comedy success New York has seen in many a year. "Holty Toity" comes to the Grand for an engagement of two performances Thursday. Sale begins Tuesday.

**Rehan-Skinner.**

Miss Ada Rehan, who with Otis Skinner as her co-star is touring the south this autumn in revivals of the Daly productions of "The Taming of the Shrew" and "The Merchant of Venice," has been seen very little on the stage since the death of her long time manager, Augustin Daly. She appeared two years ago in a piece called "Sweet Nell of Old Drury," in which she scored one of her old-time successes. Since then she has been abroad at her bungalow in Cumberland, England, and it was only the promise of George C. Tyler that she should play again in t he pieces in which she had already won triumphs under Mr. Daly's direction that persuaded her to return to the stage this season. Miss Rehan was so long associated with Mr. Daly that it would be impossible to imagine a revival of one of his superb Shakespearean productions without her at the head of the cast.

The Rehan-Skinner company will appear Friday and Saturday at the Grand.

**"Her Marriage Vow."**

"Her Marriage Vow," which is claimed to be somewhat of an innovation in the sensational comedy line, will be the offering at the popular Bijou this week, starting tonight.

The play is said to have every element of sensation and many exciting situations. It has many realistic railroad scenes and the plot is laid among these in a quiet little hamlet near Boston. John Carlton, son of a railroad superintendent, supposes his marriage to Kate Walters, the pretty daughter of an engineer, is a mockery, and he plans to marry Hester Norton, the heartless but rich daughter of a railroad magnate. Daffy Dan, with a weak brain, caused by a beating he received from Carlton, and whom the latter holds as a slave to do all manner of villainy, but who, in his lucid moments, thinks out ways to thwart his master because of his baseness to Kate Walters, had engaged a real priest instead of a bogus one, and the ceremony proves to have been legal. Carlton, upon learning of this, is determined to get Kate out of the way. To do this he attempts to wreck two express trains coming from opposite directionson one of which Kate and her father are travelling to Boston—by turning a switch which will cause a head-on collision. He is frustrated in this by Ned Benton, a former sweetheart of Kate's who, after a desperate struggle with the villain, rights the switch just as the two trains are rushing by. Failing in this, Carlton then schemes to have Kate incarcerated in an insane asylum, but Daffy Dan leads him and his gang into a trap, and after a hand to hand struggle, ends all by throwing Carlton over a rocky cliff to his death.

The presenting company is said to be an exceptionally clever one.

**THE WEATHER.**

Washington, October 25.—Forecast for Monday and Tuesday:

Georgia, North and South Carolina—Fair Monday and Tuesday. Warmer Monday; fresh west winds.

Virginia—Fair Monday and Tuesday; fresh northwest winds.

Tennessee—Fair Monday; cooler by Monday night. Tuesday fair.

Eastern Texas—Fair Monday and Tuesday; light to fresh variable winds.

Louisiana—Fair Monday and Tuesday; warmer in southeastern portion Monday. Light to fresh variable winds.

Western Texas—Fair Monday and Tuesday.

Alabama, Mississippi, Eastern Florida and Western Florida—Fair Monday and Tuesday; warmer Monday; fresh north winds.




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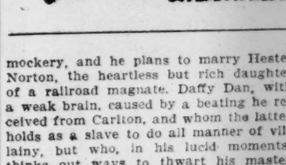
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# NEW CHURCH LOT TO BE ACQUIRED

## First Baptist Is Arranging for Purchase of Site.

**Bond for Title of Property at Corner of Peachtree and Cain Streets Is Forwarded to New York and Sale Will Soon Be Made.**

The bond for title of the property belonging to the Glenn estate, at the corner of Cain and Peachtree streets, across from the executive mansion, has been forwarded to New York by Acting Agent Forrest Adair, and as soon as the necessary regulations have been complied with this site will belong to the First Baptist church.

This corner property is to be purchased for $40,000, $15,000 to be paid in cash and the remainder in five years at 5 per cent interest.

In 1848, the property on which the present church is located, Broad and Walton streets, together with the lot belonging to Mrs. Purtell, which was sold and cut off from the original property, was sold to the United States government a few weeks ago for more than $130,000.

Rather an interesting and typical illustration of the progress and evolution of things material in the past fifty years from the days of old Marthasville, a struggling hamlet, to the present enterprising, metropolitan Atlanta.

And the spiritual side to this story of the growth of the First Baptist church is quite as remarkable. From a membership of some thirty-five or forty souls the congregation has grown to the successful pastorate of Rev. Dr. W. W. Landrum with a registered membership of more than one thousand.

Which, incidentally, is equally tipical of the spirit of growing, healthy Atlanta.

The First Baptist church received in the recent purchase by the government $81,500 as its share in the site of the new postoffice building in Atlanta. Of this amount the $15,000 cash payment for the new property will be a part. The remainder will be added to the sum subscribed for the erection of the building.

A number of architects are now working on the plans for this new edifice and it is possible that ground will be broken for the foundation this winter. If not work will probably be commenced the first part of February or March. As no appropriation for the postoffice building has yet been made by congress it is probable that Dr. Landrum and his congregation will continue to worship in the present building for a year or more.

The committee having charge of the new First Baptist church building are the following deacons and leading members of the congregation: J. J. Maddox; B. F. Abott, John M. Green, A. P. Stewart, J. W. Wills, B. L. Willingham, D. O. Dougherty, John R. Hopkins and J. E. Carlton.

The present building was erected in 1869, much of the amount being subscribed by northern friends. With its completion it was acknowledged to be the pride of Atlanta's church architecture. But times have changed since then, and the tall spire is shodowed by great sky-scrapers. The new First Baptist church, at the corner of Peachtree and Cain streets, will be quite in step with the march of time. Although the exact plans have not been determined, the committee looks to the erection of a building with the completion of which Atlanta can again date time by, so far as church architecture is concerned.

The plans of the architects will be for a building costing from $60,000 to $100,000, this sum, of course, to be exclusive of the $40,000 paid for the lot.

Said one member:

"It is still too early to give any definite plans, but the building will be of stone, marble or pressed brick. The bond for title must be returned by November 10, and after this time the details and further particulars will be decided upon. So far as the deeds to the property are concerned, they have already been carefully examined and found to be without a flaw, and the work of beginning the actual construction is only a matter of a short time."

### Descent of Dowie.

(From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.)

John Alexander Dowie, who claims to be Elijah of Zion City, has uttered his pious opinion that the true solution of the race problem in the south lies in the intermarriage of whites and negroes. This modern Elijah is about starting on a religious crusade in New York city, after which he threatens to invade the south with his doctrines. We deem it not amiss to strengthen his prophetic vision by an allusion to past history. The original Prophet Elijah is said to have ascended to heaven in a chariot of fire. A chariot may have been necessary to an ascent, but if Dowie comes south preaching his solution of the race problem the fire to send him on his way may not be lacking, but no chariot is necessary to a descent.

### Handcuffing Prisoners.

In an action against an officer for damages for false imprisonment, the supreme court of Michigan has recently held that where an officer had under arrest two prisoners who were strangers to him, and it was long after dark and he had a considerable distance to go with them, and there was nothing in his conduct to indicate wantonness or malice, no additional damages should have been given because the prisoners were handcuffed.

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# *THE CHURCHES*

## ST. ANTHONY.

Rev. Father Jackson preached an eloquent sermon at St. Anthony church in West End yesterday morning.

He said, in part:

"God is infinite holiness personified. He is the essence of all goodness, all beauty, all perfection. All his works show forth, each in its own measure, these attributes of the Almighty. More especially must this be true of its grandest creation—the establishment of His one true church, which He destined to continue as long as this world lasts, the most important work of His divine Son Incarnate.

"Hence, as the church is the perfect image of God in His unity, so also must it be His image in holiness—the second distinctive as well as essential mark or characteristic of the one true church.

"That this holiness should be an essential of the church, St. Paul clearly tells us. Christ also loved the church, and delivered Himself up for it, that He might sanctify it, cleansing it by the lover of water in the word of life; that He might present it to Himself a glorious church, not having spot or wrinkle, nor any such thing; but that it should be holy and without blemish.

"To have a just claim to the character of holiness a church should be holy in its founder, holy in its doctrines, holy in its code of morals, its counsels of perfection, its abundant means of sanctification.

"Such, we are proud to say, is the character of our Holy Mother, the Catholic church. Jesus Christ was the founder, the source of all holiness. The apostles chosen by Him to carry on His work were men distinguished for their holiness of life.

"The church is not holy simply in its founder and in the aspostles, but in its teachings, moral as well as dogmatical. Its code of morals is founded on the unchanging and unchangeable principles of the natural law, the ten commandments, the moral lessons of Christ. His precepts and counsels. In the Catholic church there is every incitement to virtue that can be conceived.

"Would that all could see the Catholic church as she really is; that they could cast aside prejudice in which they have been, unfortunately, reared, and behold their true mother in all the splendor of her spiritual beauty for the chief glory of the King's daughter is from within."

## BAPTIST TABERNACLE.

Memorial services in honor of Mrs. D. R. Moody and Mrs. Charles H. Spurgeon were held last evening in the Tabernacle Baptist church. The tabernacle was crowded. Dr. Len G. Broughton, the pastor, made the principal address of the evening.

Miss Brown, Tabernacle missionary and Bible teacher, who was educated at the Moody school, also spoke. Miss Fannie Wynn, of Macon, who is on her way to China to enter the foreign missionary field, made a brief address.

Dr. Broughton said in part:

"We meet tonight to do honor to two of God's noblest women. No greater women have lived in this age than Mrs. Moody and Mrs. Spurgeon. They were not great because of any special public part played in the affairs of the world. They were great in true woman's sphere.

"They were great in modesty. I never had the honor of knowing personally Mrs. Spurgeon, but I have the testimony of those who did know her intimately. She was known as the 'modest woman.' Mrs. Moody I knew personally. For several years she has been an inspiration to all Northfield goers. Only last summer I saw much of her. She was the last person I told goodby when I left Northfield for home. I thought I never saw her look better, and am certain I shall never forget her words when she said goodby to me—'The Lord bless you.'

"Mrs. Moody was modesty itself. I am sure I never saw one more shrinking than she was. To see her coming in the auditorium during the great conference no one would suspect her as being the wife of the great evangelist and the head of that great conference. She always moved quietly and never allowed herself to occupy any conspicuous place. So often have I heard lovely comment upon this sweet grace.

"She was a model in her modesty. All the world would be better if our women would pattern after her in this respect. Only the other day I was forcibly reminded of it when as I came into the city there were three or four young ladies talking about fox hunting and bird shooting and the like. 'Oh,' said I, 'the good Lord deliver us.' I always feel bad in such presence.

"They were great as wives and mothers. I am sure if they had left a statement of their own highest ambitions they would have said 'to serve my husband and live in my children.' Last summer in Northfield I heard a gentleman who had been very close to Mr. Moody say: 'Mr. Moody rarely ever talked of his family, but once in a heart conversation with me, he said: "It makes me ashamed to have people talk of what I have done when I know so well that the human power back of it all is the modest woman whose life is hid in mine."' That is the highest success of a wife—to so give herself to her husband that he may give himself to the cause of Christ and humanity. Some time ago I read the story of 'The Twin Sisters.' They were both noted for great genius. They both married well and started life for themselves under flattering prospects. One decided to give herself to literature; the other to give herself to her husband and her children. The first dazzled for a while and pitied her sister who had lost her individuality in her family when she might have shined before the world, but this pity did not last always. Soon the husband who had been neglected while the wife sought literature and pleasure was dissipated and she herself overcome with disappointment. Meanwhile the sister who had lost her identity in her family was up at the top because of the greatness of her husband and the goodness of her children. Surely here as elsewhere is that scripture true: 'Whosoever loseth his life shall find it.'

"These two noble women who have so recently gone to their reward were great in the greatness of their husbands and the promise of their children. They each raised a large family of children, and not an unworthy one amongst them all. What a blessing! Could any mother desire more?

"They were great in their regard for others. One thing characterized Mrs. Moody in this respect that will ever live with those who have observed it. In the Moody yard and garden are a quantity of delightful apples. During the conference, an occasion when hundreds and thousands of strangers walk the roads, Mrs. Moody has always kept a basket of these apples on the side of the road for anybody to stop and take free of charge as many as was wanted. How many of us during the summer conferences have enjoyed them; and all the more because she put them there. This shows her concern for others. What a beautiful grace! It is said that she was never heard to complain at Mr. Moody for giving away anything, though he often gave all that he had and more besides.

"They were great in their faith. It will be borne in mind that both of them had their days of trials. It was by no means always smooth sailing with their husbands. They were often criticised and tried in the early days of their ministry. The family circle was not always so sumptuously provided for as during the last years. But in all these trials they never faltered. Their faith in God was very strong. Perhaps no two women of our day have been more gifted in faith, although both of them sought to show it through the help it might be to their husbands and in the rearing of their children. It is said of Mrs. Spurgeon that she was once in conversation with a woman who was very pronounced in favor of divine healing. She said to Mrs. Spurgeon: 'You ought to give God a chance through great faith to do marvelous things.' It so happened that the good divine healer had a very incorrigible boy. Mrs. Spurgeon remarked, 'Yes, I do, my sister. I think it takes greater faith to cast satan out and keep satan out of a boy than it does to receive healing.'

"They must be great in reward. What a scene that must have been in heaven when Spurgeon and Moody met, yet I fancy it was not half such a scene as when those two faithful companions the other day joined their long absent husbands. How similar their lives. They were the wives of the two greatest Christian workers of the two great Christian nations. Their husbands had preceded them to the glory land. They each left their life plan in the charge of an elder son. They had been warm personal friends; and now all together in the glory they are happy forever more. It is pay day now. They are getting good reward for all the struggles of life."

## MOORE MEMORIAL.

Dr. A. R. Holderby, pastor of Moore Memorial church, preached yesterday morning on the following text: I Corinthians xv, 22:

"For as in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive."

Dr. Holderby said, in substance:

"This text teaches the doctrine of the federal headship of Adam in the fall and the federal headship of Christ in redemption. Adam was the federal head and representative of the whole race of men and Christ is the federal head and representative of all His spiritual seed. As in Adam, all of his natural descendants are involved in his condemnation, even so in Christ shall all His spiritual seed be made alive. This is the meaning of the aspostle's statement.

"Adam brought death into the world and all men die in him; therefore, Christ whose work it is to restore what man lost in Adam, is, to His spiritual seed, the cause of life.

"The whole human family fell with Adam, because he was the representative and father of the whole race of men. When the apostle says that all are made alive in Christ he does not mean the whole human family, but all who become united to Christ as their federal head.

"Adam stood for the whole race of men because the whole race has descended from him by ordinary generation. But the whole human family is not saved from the ruins of the fall by Christ because all men are not His spiritual posterity; they are not united to Him. God makes the offer of Christ's salvation to all men, but all will not accept the salvation offered and hence they must die in their sins. These will have no life. If the whole human family did not descend from Adam, then that part of the race which did not spring from him can have no hope of salvation in Christ. The life offered in Christ is intended only for those who belong to Adam and have fallen in him.

"But all races of men have descended from Adam and Eve. They were the first parents of the human family, and there is nothing in the Bible to intimate to the contrary. Much is now being said and written about the unity of the race. It is perfectly absurd to deny the oneness of the human family. The Bible has settled that question once for all. 'And hath made of one blood.' That stands, blood or no blood. If the negro did not descend from Adam and Eve, then from what source did he have his origin? That the negro race is inferior to the Caucasian is a fact that will not be denied. But that is no argument against the unity of the race. The children of the same parentage are frequently unlike. They do not always resemble their parents and some of them are inferior physically, intellectually and morally to the others. And so races of men have their distinguishing marks. No two races are alike.

"The anatomy of one race is practically the anatomy of all. The dead subjects on the dissecting tables in nearly all of our medical colleges are largely negroes. The student thinks himself very fortunate if he can get a well formed negro as his subject for dissecting purposes. The anatomy of the negro is, for all practical purposes, the anatomy of the white man. The bone and muscular structure, the venous and arterial systems are practically the same in all races of men. Where the difference?

"The white man is fearfully and wonderfully made, and so is the negro.

"The black skin of the negro and his intellectual inferiority does not take him out of the family of Adam. The Indian is a red man and the Mongolian a yellow man, and both inferior to the Caucasian race, so that they too must have descended from some other source than Adam if the negro has. The negro is a sinner and so are all other races of men, then where did they get their sinful nature from? If they did not fall in Adam, then their first parents must have fallen also, and for those there can be no salvation. If the negro did not descend from Adam and Eve, then all attempts to evangelize his race is foolishness. The money spent in his education is thrown away.

"We are driven to the conclusion that, if the whole human race has not descended from the one pair in the garden of Eden, and if all men have not fallen with their fall then the Bible is not true. I take it that the Bible is true, and that all men have come from one stock, the first Adam, and that all his posterity have sinned in him and that all the spiritual seed of Christ are made alive in Him. Sin and death by Adam; spiritual life and a glorious resurrection by Jesus Christ, the second Adam.

"'Wherefore, as by one man sin entered into the world, and death by sin, and so death past upon all men.' And so by one man, Jesus Christ, all who come into covenant relations with Him shall be restored and redeemed."

## AT FIRST BAPTIST.

Rev. Dr. W. W. Landrum preached an eloquent sermon yesterday morning at the First Baptist church, of which he is pastor, to an unusually large congregation.

His text was Hebrews ii, 10-11: "For it became Him for whom are all things and by whom are all things, in bringing many sons to glory, to make the captain of their salvation perfect through suffering."

He said in part:

"Let us beware of a theology which, while elevating the Savior, drags down our Father and His Father, our God and His God. 'For it became Him for whom are all things and by whom are all things' to devise the unspeakable glorious plan by which sinful men may be pardoned, justified, sanctified, adopted and actually transformed into the divine likeness and into the divine nature. God and Christ must not be placed in sharp antagonism.

"Listen. What is that I hear swept by the breezes on a cool, clear night to the hill tops of Judea? It is a symphony of angels. What is the theme of that swelling oratorio? It is God's glory. It is the gloria in excelsis. It is 'Glory to God in the highest and on earth peace and good will toward men.' Who sent into the world the Babe about whom the angels chorused?

"Look in there by the lamp light. Behold a rabbi and the Teacher of Galilee as they talk of the kingdom of heaven. Hear the Teacher say, 'God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son that whosoever believeth in Him might not perish but have everlasting life.'

"See yonder that old man sitting behind an amanuensis in a Roman prison. Glance over his shoulder and read what he is dictating to a newly formed Christian church. 'God was in Christ reconciling the world unto Himself and not imputing their trespasses unto them.' God was and is and always will be reconciled to the world. Its sesas of sin have not washed off the kiss His lips implanted on its cheek, when at creation He lifted it up in His arms as a fond father and called it good. Hear Paul plead: 'We pray you in Christ's stead be reconciled to God.'

"Read the opening words of the epistle to the Hebrews: 'God who at sundry times and in divers manners spoke in times past unto the fathers by the prophets, hath in these last days spoken unto us by His Son.' God is love. Such is the last and all sufficient name of deity. He gave Christ. Christ himself is but the embodiment and manifestation and demonstration of Jehovah's fathomless love for lost men. Christ is the instrument to impart God's pardon and hope and everlasting life.

"Christ's perfection as a mediator came through suffering. As a prophet or preacher, the captain of our salvation, it is true, to some extent effected reconciliation between the offended God and offending man. The revelation of God's character as a Father did that thing. Jesus had men, long before He died, to a calm repose in God's love, to hatred of sin and love of holiness. He did this when men had not as yet understood that He was to die. The apostles were saved men before Christ's death, and when as yet it was not clear that they believed that His death would be sacrificial. Christ tells us the sheep did not hear, that is did not understand.

"In Christ's inaugural at Nazareth, there is no mention of any sacrifice for sin. There is no suffering Savior in the Sermon on the Mount, nor in the Lord's Prayer. The prophetical office of Christ of Christ, I say, was most effectively employed to reconcile men to God before His priestly office was even dimly understood. Christ, however, as perfect reconciler to God must be more than prophet, He must be priest. To fully understand God we must see Jesus as the inoffensive, uncomplaining and willing sufferer, as the lamb led to sacrifice. We must understand that He offers hmself up as the propitiation for our sins, and not for ours only, but for the sins of the whole world. We can never yield Jesus the sweetest sympathy and the most adoring gratitude till we see Him despised, rejected of men, spit upon, derided, spurned, persecuted, crucified, mangled, bleeding, dying. As a Savior Jesus was perfected through suffering.

"This means, I suppose, in the first place, that His own character was developed under the conditions of trial and suffering. But that is not all that is involved in Christ's suffering. Assuredly there must be a broader sense. Christ had an office. The office the Father sent Him to perform did not attain its highest efficiency till death crowned the end with the luster of unfading glory. Seeing that all men suffer, Jesus must suffer, or He cannot sympathize with us nor we with Him. 'Wherefore,' argues the author of this epistle, 'it behooved Him, in all things, to be made like unto His brethren, that He might be a merciful and faithful high priest to make reconciliation for the sins of the people.' This, then, is the reason why the Father required Jesus our Lord to undergo the agony and groans and bloody sweat, the spear thrust and the piercing nails. He must bear our griefs and carry our sorrows. Since the tooth of remorseless death consumes us every one, Jesus must taste death for every one. In short, He must be tempted in all points like as we are, if He is to be identified with the sinner and to be the sinner's captain in the perilous march to glory.

"Jesus anticipated Calvary when He exclaimed: 'And I, if I be lifted up, will draw all men unto me.' His belief forecasted what the ages of the ransomed have indorsed, that before that spectacle no anxious sinner could stand unmoved; that so long as the prayer then escaping His lips should be remembered among men there would be tears of penitence in many an eye and worshipers of His character as numerous as the stars of heaven and the sands of the seashore.

"Why did Jesus suffer? Theologians in all the centuries have struggled with that question. Will you say it was to honor God's law, the rule of righteousness? Was not the moral law already honored by His life? Did Jesus die to exhibit God's wrath against sin? God's holy aversion to lawlessness had appeared in ten thousand ways all the four thousand years before Jesus was born. Did He suffer to free the world from suffering? If so, has He done it? Is there not as much suffering among our poor fallen race this Sunday morning as there was when the midday sun shrouded its face in sables that it might not look upon the cross?

"If you say His death put away sorrows you are correct. If you affirm His death put away sin I understand you and agree with you. Glory be to God, He put away sin by the sacrifice of himself. He gave solace to our sorrows; He extracted the root of all sorrow, namely, sin. Verily He has reconciled us to unavoidable afflictions. He has showed us how they are mercies and remedies. He has given us strength to bear them? He has cheered us with the prospect of victory over them. He has given us immortality and peace and triumph and glory. But suffering—shall we have none of that?

"Why did Jesus suffer? Why is not the text clear enough? The captain of our salvation is made perfect through suffering, is constituted a winsome, prevailing reconciler to God through His suffering. Christ suffered because only a sufferer can sympathize with suffering, because only a suffering Savior can save a suffering world and reconcile it to our God who distinctly teaches the necessity of suffering to the perfection of character.

"'In the white courts beyond the stars, The purest breasts wear deepest scars.'

"'Beloved, now are we the sons of God, and it doth not appear what we shall be, but we know that when He shall appear we shall be like Him, for we shall see Him as He is.' This is the gospel of the grace of God. This is the glad tidings of great joy to all nations. This explains why God hath exalted Jesus and given Him a name that is above every name, that at the name of Jesus every knee shall bow of things in heaven and things on earth and things under the earth to the glory of God the Father."

## CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN

Rev. Dr. Gaines, president of Agnes Scott institute, preached the morning sermon from the text, "Hope thou in God."

Dr. Gaines said in part:

"God is the only transforming power that can and does take a wicked, lost man and make him a new creature, a blessing to the world. None other can give comfort to the sorrow-stricken heart, 'beauty for ashes.' Men have cried unto Him 'out of the depths,' and He has heard them and lifted them. No other but God can give victory over death.

"History tells of martyrs and thousands who have met death in varied forms, joyously, victoriously. God only has lighted up the 'great beyond,' for it is no dream that fills the Christian heart with thoughts of future blessedness. What God has done in the past, He can and will do again. His transforming, saving power is the only hope of individuals and nations for peace and betterment."

## SECOND BAPTIST.

Dr. John E. White, the pastor, preached on "Salt." "Ye are the salt of the earth."

He said in part:

"It was the highest kind of honor to be thus designated, but it was also a call to the sternest sort of duty. Salt was then as now the necessity of health and domestic economy. In such a climate it was constantly indispensible. Fresh means, worn out soils, sanitation and digestion required salt. It was also an article of religion. It sweetened and perfected the sacrifices of the temple. Such a word was calculated to awaken in the minds of the disciples the liveliest intelligence. It was an overpowering suggestion to them that they were of so much account, that to the world they were to mean so much.

"These words also contain Christ's diagnosis of society. There was a rottenness at the heart of things. Moral decay was the disease of the world. And today. Who disputes it? Let him quarrel with the newspapers. They are daily bloated with putrescence. If the daily newspaper is harmful it at least has made it impossible for the preacher to make overstatement of evils in society. The moral stench of our times is an awful fact, the newspapers being the witness. I do not think I ever knew a reporter who hadn't lost his faith in human nature. And every newspaper office is the graveyard of secrets and whispered infamies which it will not do to print. In this day, at least, the Christian is grossly ignorant or grossly indifferent who needs to be convinced that society needs salt.

"Salt has three saving qualities. It is nutritive, preservative, aggressive. This marks out the obligation of the Christian very plainly. Sanitation, preservation and aggression.

"First. The disciple of Christ is called to be a good man in a bad world. A Christian is the salt for corrupt society Coming into an impoverished moral atmosphere he revitalizes it by his very presence. His life is stimulating to virtue and discouraging to vice. His words salted with gospel character persuade men from evil ways and nourish the good resolutions of the fallen and the tempted. His example is socially curative. This world needs good men. The good man is a finer being than the great man. He means more to others. He moves among us silently, convincing us of our wrong, convicting us of sin and at the same time he draws us to higher levels of life.

"'Be a good man, my dear,' was Walter Scott's parting word to Lockhart, his well-beloved son in law.

"Second. Salt is preservative. It defends healthy tissue against the inroads of corrupting debay. The disciple of Christ has a commission not only to exert a healthful moral influence, but to defend the good from the evil. It were not enough to be a good man himself, he is a custodian of God's good. We are charged with the defense of every agency of God, every institution of good that makes for man's welfare and God's glory. This means a great deal more than contending for the faith once for all committed to the saints; it means defending the ground the faith has gained in the world, the moral positions which are threatened.

"Third. Salt is pungent, sharp, caustic, aggressive. The army of Christ is no mimic array in the purpose of its commander. 'I am come not to send peace, but a sword.' The weapons of our warfare are mighty to the pulling down of strongholds. There is no donger that any of us will strike too hard if we strike in love and prayer. If I could put the saloon men and the fallen women and the gamblers in Atlanta out of business, I would do the friendliest deed any man could do them. They would then become citizens who, instead of living on the weaknesses of men and the sorrows of women, as they now do, would become constructive and helpful forces of society. Bitterly do they and bitterly do we all suffer because the salt of the earth has not been aggressive against their business. At the grave of Hans Drasbach, the murdered policeman, we were all stabbed. We will hang the murderer of the first part, the negro, but who will hang the Decatur street man who concocted murder in a bottle and got the price? And who will hang us who gave the murderer of the second part a license to concoct bloodthirst in bottles for mean negroes and got the price?"

### A Vain Scheme.

(From The Savannah Morning News.)

Bishop Turner is one of the leading thinkers of his race and makes a good argument in defense of whatever position he assumes. That he has the best interests of his people at heart cannot be doubted, in the face of his many years of sincere labor among them for their material and moral upbuilding. Yet after reading his latest speech we remain of the conviction that the bishop's emigration scheme for the settlement of the race question is impracticable. In time to come it is possible that the scheme may be feasible, but that time is not yet in sight, and it may not be within the current century. Incidentally it should be mentioned that this segregation solution of the race problem has been preached for a number of years by Bishop Turner. Whether or not it originated with him we do not know, but we do know that he had been advocating the project for a long time before the idea was taken up by some of the politicians and publicists who are now writing and lecturing so eloquently upon it.

In the course of an address delivered in Atlanta Sunday evening, which we printed yesterday, Bishop Turner declared his belief that 4,000,000 negroes of the United States would leave this country and return to the homes of their ancestors in Africa, if they were provided with the means of direct transportation at reasonable cost. That would take practically half of the colored population out of the country. If there are that many negroes here who desire to emigrate, why do they not provide the transportation themselves? Why do they wait for somebody else to provide it?

The negroes are not a propertyless race. Government and state statistics show that they have progressed in wealth in a most gratifying manner during the past ten or a dozen years. And 4,000,000 of them could quickly raise the money to build ships to take them to Africa if they really wished to go. While the government cannot order their deportation, it cannot hold them in the country against their will. They are free to go if they want to. Why is it these 4,000,000 negroes do not raise a fund of 25 cents per capita and establish a million-dollar line to Africa? Is it not because they lack the continuity of purpose, the constructive faculty, to enable them to accomplish the feat? And if, through this falling, they cannot build a steamship line, how is it to be expected that they would be able to organize and operate a free government?

The Pilgrim Fathers, to whom the bishop referred, did not wait for the English government to establish a subsidized line of ships to take them to the new world; they hustled for themselves and came over in craft of their own providing. They were of a nation building race, which, as we said some weeks ago, the blacks are not. It was because of this racial difference that the Pilgrim Fathers emigrated to escape oppression, whereas the blacks remain, under what they claim to be oppression. But are they oppressed, rather than repressed, in the better meaning of the latter term? We do not think the history of the world will show a race that enjoyed so many rights and privileges so shortly after emerging from the darkness of savagery into the light of civilization as the negro race is enjoying in the United States.

Segregation would settle the race question, to be sure. But if it is impractical, not to say impossible, what is the use of advocating it?

### Schooner Springs a Leak.

Lewes, Del., October 25.—Schooner Victor C. Records, Captain Griffiths, twenty-six days from Wilmington, N. C., reports meeting continuous gales, head winds and high seas. She sprang a leak of 500 strokes per hour.

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### Burst of the Bubble.

(From The Macon News.)

The theme of the newspapers of Georgia at the present hour is the practical nullification of the franchise tax law of the state by reason of the astounding discovery that the umpire is the sole judge in matters of arbitration and his finding as to the valuation of a franchise is final. In view of the situation, the voice of the press which has always been strong for the creation of a state board of tax equalization, is now stronger and more urgent. Under the decision as rendered in the franchise arbitration in the case of the Southern railway, the defect in the law has been exposed, and the remedy lies in the enactment of a measure which will create a board of tax equalizers in each county, and a central board of equalization to review the work of the local boards wherever necessary as to general taxation, and to have in special charge the question of franchise assessment.

In an equalization bill by Mr. Candler, of DeKalb, now pending in the legislature, it is proposed that the central board shall consist of the comptroller general, the chairman of the railroad commission and the attorney general. This would do away with the present system of arbitrators and umpires. It would be the duty of the board of equalizers to deal justly and fairly by corporations and individuals alike, with equal justice to all and special privileges to none. Fair returns of property would be required of every tax payer. This, and nothing more.

The question of tax equalization will be one of the most important matters to be considered at the next session of the legislature. In fact, there will be no subject before the general assembly of greater importance. The present legislature has already made a splendid record for itself, and it has the opportunity for other splendid work in the future. The legislature at its session next summer will have not only the equalization and franchise question to deal with, but it will have to enact the general tax and appropriation laws for the ensuing two years, besides legislating on other very important matters.

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## THE PASSING THRONG.

Hon. W. S. West, member of the house of representatives from Lowndes county, candidate for presidency of the next senate, and one of the most prominent men in his section of the state, is in the city to attend the session of the interstate commerce commission.

Colonel West, in a chat with the Passing Throng man, declared that the present system of assesing franchises in this state needs revision and needs it badly. He said:

"Since the franchise taxation law has been in operation it has become perfectly apparent that the present method of arbitrating contested assessments works great inequalities.

"Under the system in vogue it might happen that some small and comparatively poor road might be assessed and compelled to pay more taxes proportionately than the richest systems. This is not fair nor right.

"Personally, I think there should be one board of arbitrators, a board of equalisation, or, whatever it might be called, to pass upon all these matters, so that all railroad property would, at least, receive the same treatment and be taxed in an equal degree.

"I don't know who will offer an amendment to the existing law, or what the amendment offered will be, but I don't think that the law should remain as it is, and I will do all I can to see that it is changed.

"There has been considerable talk of property being returned in Georgia at less than its real or market value, but the trouble is not there. On some property in this state full taxes are paid; on other property a certain percentage of full taxes are paid, and on still other property another percentage is paid, and it can not be said that assessments are at full value, at 60 per cent, or at any other per cent, for they vary so and are so unequal.

"What we need is the adoption of some system of taxation which will result in an equitable and just distribution of the burden of taxation. It makes no difference in the end to the tax payer whether the general assessment is high or low, provided it is the same on all property. When the assessments are high the tax rate will be low, and when the assessmen's are low the tax rate will be high, and the amount of taxes paid by each individual would be the same under either method, provided, as I said, that the assessments were the same with regard to the value of the property assessed in all cases.

"It is better, however, for the credit of the state that the assessments should be high and the tax rate low, for under such circumstances the total value of taxable property on the digests of the state show up to the best advantage.

"It would be a fine thing if some practical system could be adopted so that a sliding scale of rates could be made effective and the rate on franchises be increased as the volume of their earnings increased. Now, though, the thing works just the other way in a great many cases.

"For instance, the man who owns a piece of property worth, say, $1,000, is much more apt to pay all his just and legal taxes than the man who owns a building worth $500,000.

"What we need is something to set right all these things and make taxation equal. The most glaring inequalities of all, perhaps, or, at least, the most conspicuous, have been in the past year in the assessments by boards of arbitration, and it is the duty if the legislature to remedy this evil first of all, especially, when it can be done so easily by putting the whole business in the hands of one board and making the assessments uniform and the tax paying duties of each $1 of property the same in all cases."

Ex-Governor Joseph W. Fifer, of Illinois, a member of the interstate commerce commission, was speaking of the cool weather yesterday.

"We came down on the Southern railway from the east and I was surprised this morning to see white frost all along the line. I hardly expected to see frost so far south this early in the season.

"In Illinois, however, we have had one of the coolest summers I ever experienced. July was seasonable, but August was cool indeed, so cool that corn scarcely ripened at all and a frost as late as September 15 would have hit the crop hard. However, weather that severe held up until later and by the time it came the corn was all in cribs.

"However, if the summer had been normal the corn crop in Illinois would have been a big one. As it is, the crop is nearly full."

O. M. McKissick, of Birmingham, is registered at the Kimball.

W. B. Spencer and William H. Cushman, of Dunwoody, Ga., were in the city yesterday.

John Bright and sister, of Washington, Ind., are spending a few days in Atlanta.

A number of prominent men are registered at the Kimball, being in the city to attend the sessions of the interstate commerce commission. Among them are T. M. Miller and John E. Williams, of New Orleans; C. G. Burney, of Savannah; Marcellus Green and I. C. Enochs, of Jackson, Miss., and George S. Gardner, of Mississippi.

J. H. Blackwell, of Elberton, is in the city.

W. H. Pinson, of Cordele, was a Sunday visitor in the city.

T. M. Brumby, Jr., of Marietta, is in the city.

J. S. Baker and B. A. Bass, of West Point, were in Atlanta yesterday.

A. E. Chadwick, of Columbus, is at the Kimball.

George McCrane, of Jackson, Mich., is a guest at the Kimball.

E. B. Anderson, of West Point, is registered at the Kimball.

H. F. Booth, of Cedartown, is at the Kimball.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Webster, of New York, are visiting in the city.

W. A. Doyle, of San Francisco, is spending a few days in Atlanta.

Hon. Julian McCurry and Colonel Emmett Linder, of Hartwell, are in the city.

M. E. Shumate, of Dalton, is registered at the Kimball.

J. C. Glover, of Rome, is at the Kimball.

A. S. Hatch, of Augusta, is at the Kimball.

Paul E. Wilkes, of The Macon News, is registered at the Kimball.

### FINE BLOCK IS DESTROYED.

**Fire at Ashland, Wis., Does $170,000 Damage.**

Ashland, Wis., October 25.—The Shorts block burned early this morning, entailing a loss of $150,000, with about $30,000 insurance. John Savage, of Savage Bros., lumber inspectors, was found in his room in the third story unconscious, and was carried to the ground by firemen.

There were 150 roomers in the building at the time of the fire, but all escaped.

## RAILWAY NOTES.

"Few people have the remotest idea how many excursions are run annually by the different railroads," said a member of the Southeastern Passenger Association yesterday. "Those who make a practice of taking advantage once a year of the cheap rates offered between various points think, if they think about the matter at all, that the excursion on which they themselves went was the excursion of the year. They may have a hazy notion that perhaps there might have been one or two more such affairs somewhere in the wide world, but such events were too far away and of too little immediate consequence to attract their attention. Those sedate persons who scorn to be found among the hot, scuffling crowds that ride on platforms, tenders and even, occasionally, on the roofs of coaches, know even less about teh number of excursions that carry immense throngs from place to place. So far as they are concerned, there may be ten thousand or there may be none. It's all one.

"As a matter of fact, there are a great many more such low-rate trips offered the public than any one section of the public knows anything about. An agent of a road scatters one lot of advertising matter among the residents of one community, advertising some special occasion and urging the inhabitants to take advantage of the opportunity to go to a certain spot and obtain certain pleasures or profits. This excursion over with, the same or another man comes along and strikes a different community, perhaps charters a train to local individuals, and carries another large party to another point.

"There are some thirty-five railroads in the Southeastern Passenger Association alone, and each of these roads annually runs a large number of excursions. Each has a number of hustling passenger men, whose duty is not only to capture all the regular travel possible within their territory, but to work up special movements of this nature. It is no exaggeration to say that, while I cannot give the exact figures just now, there are several thousand excursions run in this territory every year, and the number of passengers handled mounts up to an astonishing total."

Southern railroads are not following the policy of retrenchment that is being pursued by several of the largest systems in the country. It has been published, and there have appeared interviews with the presidents of the roads so doing, that the Northern Pacific and the Pennsylvania and other powerful lines had decided to reduce expenses by discharging a considerable number of their employees. From dispatches sent out from points on those lines, this measure has already been taken, and a number of the office force of all of the roads that adopted the plan have been discharged. It is understood that few of the operating force have lost out, and the operation of the retrenchment plan will be largely confined to the clerical departments. No southern road, so far as information has been received in this city, has yet begun any such policy, and it is not known that any of them will do so. Expenses on leins in this section have been for several years held down as closely as possible, and among well-informed railroad men it is not thought that there will be any reduction in the number of employees of any of the more important southern lines.

There is a vast difference in being a brakeman on a through freight and on a fast passenger train, says the members of that class of railroaders. The brakemen on the freight has to ride the tops of cars in all weathers, and has to seize the small brake wheels and swing far out over the end of the cars when the whistle calls for down brakes. His footing is at all times an insecure one, the walkway along the top of freight cars consisting of a couple of small planks running lengthwise of the car. During the rough weather of winter this walk is at times covered with a coating of sleet that forms as trecherous a footing as any surface that could possibly be found. It is along this that the freight brakeman has to walk—often to run—in darkness and storm, in day and in the night. His calling is one of the hardest, according to those who have tried it, of any in the world. The hope of promotion to easier and more secure positions induces many to follow it.

The life of the same official on the fine passenger trains is a much easier proposition. Modern invention has almost completely done away with the hand brake on these trains, save in remote rural districts. The brakeman on a fast passenger train now spends the greater portion of his time inside the coaches. He wears, instead of the overall and jumper of the freight brakeman, a handsome uniform, and his hardest duty appears to be to call the names of the stations that the train approaches.

Equipment of rolling stock on the southern railroads is rapidly catching up with that of the great northern trunk lines. Within the past fifteen years the roads in this section have grown beyond the stage where the necessities of the situation required nothing better than a cheap plush-upholstered, rickety coach that rattled and banged along in a manner that threatened to shake the teeth out of the passengers' heads. At present some of the finest and heaviest cars in the country are running regularly through this section, and there are few comforts that can be obtained anywhere that are not obtainable here. The engines now being used are more than twice the size of those in use only a few years ago, and their hauling capacity is possibly three times as great as their predecessors. Roadbeds have kept apace with the improvement in rolling stock and there are now many lines in the south that have a rock-ballasted track that is as steady and smooth as can be found anywhere.

It is not many years since a passenger required all his energies and strength to make a journey from one end of a coach to the other when the train was in motion. His progress was a series of rapid and ungraceful zigzags from the end of one seat to the end of the next. It not infrequently happened that the gyrating individual sat with great force and suddenness in the lap of an unsuspecting occupant of a nearby seat in his endeavors to move along. But it has come to pass now that one can move from place to place on the fastest trains without any inconvenience whatever, and it is possible to stand before a mirror and shave without disastrous consequences.

Atlanta is a Mecca for many leading railroad men of the country. It has become a common event for the local hotels to contain the names of a number of the most distinguished of the fraternity almost daily. At times there are from two to five private cars standing on the sidings in the different yards about town. Some of these presidents and general managers of lines are here from once to three times each week, and their comings and goings have ceased to arouse any comment.

Passenger traffic to Macon on account of the state fair is heavier than was expected. All accounts pronounce the fair a great success, and the attendance is increasing. The Jacksonville trades carnival will also draw a large number from this territory.


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**No "Ad." Taken for Less Than the Price of Three Lines.**


## HELP WANTED—MALE.

WANTED—A typewriter repairer. 124 Peachtree st., Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Men to learn barber trade; our special offer to distant applicants includes board and tools; no limit to term; free work, careful instructions; graduates earn top wages. Write today. Moler Barber College, St. Louis, Mo.

WANT YOU to know that we have moved from 16 Grant building to 41 Inman building. Empire Business Bureau, 41 Inman building.

WANTED—An experienced foreman for crew of log sawyers cutting 100 M. ft. of logs per day for special bills exclusively in yellow pine timber. Permanent position for right man. Give reference for competency, sobriety and experience, and state what salary is wanted in first letter. Address "South Mississippian," care Atlanta Constitution.

WANTED—Stenographer, man; law student preferred. Address Law Office, care Constitution.

ANY intelligent person may earn good income corresponding for newspapers; experience unnecessary. Send for particulars. Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

WANTED—Hands, experienced or otherwise, to work in knitting mills on ladies' knit underwear. Address Josephine Mills, Cedartown, Ga.

WANTED—First-class building and loan or insurance solicitors, most liberal contracts offered. S. L. Harris, Secy. Home Life Building, Washington, D. C.

PANTRYMAN—Experienced white man in hotel pantry work as head pantryman of Piedmont hotel. Apply to Manager, Piedmont hotel.

## SITUATIONS WANTED — MALE.

WANTED—By an experienced railroad auditor position as accountant, cashier or any office of trust. Address R. W. O., 808 Penna ave., Bristol, Tenn.

WANTED—Position as bookkeeper or general clerk by competent young man with best of reference. Address W. W., 224 Peachtree st.

## HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

LADY SOLICITORS—Bright, energetic, active lady solicitors wanted to make house to house canvass in their own localities. Article sells at sight, big value, slight cost, good commission. Address Sell, care Atlanta Constitution.

$40,000 CASH free easy guess contest, close November 3; write quick for free information. Henry Music Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

AN intelligent and active lady canvasser wanted in permanent position affording large compensation. Apply to R. D. Cruson, 208 Kiser building, Atlanta.

GIRLS—Experienced white girls for hotel work; five chambermaids, three for service pantry and three for silver pantry. Apply Forsyth street entrance Piedmont hotel.

## WANTED—TEACHERS.

WANTED—Male and female teachers to fill 56 positions in Georgia schools at once; moderate salaries. Interstate Teachers' Bureau, 74 N. Broad st., Atlanta, Ga.

## WANTED—SALESMEN.

WANTED—Salesman visiting mining trade to handle a stable line of goods, the strong points of which are where all others fail. State references and address American Specialty Mfg. Co., Lock Box 135, Station C, Cleveland, Ohio.

## WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—At once, lady agents to sell high class toilet goods on commission. Address P. O. box No. 94, Atlanta, Ga.

PAINT your roof with "A.-G." Roof Paint. Stops all leaks—over 400 roofs painted in Atlanta. T. C. McDonald Roof Paint Co., 234 Central avenue. Bell 'phone 3560. Agents wanted.

## PIANO TUNING.

HAVE YOUR piano tuned by an expert; highest credentials, citizens and colleges. 'Phone 4921. C. H. Smith, 180 Peachtree.

## TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES.

TYPEWRITERS—New and second-hand—especially "Williams." Hardin Co., 78-80 Peachtree, largest dealers and best repairers south.

## DYEING AND CLEANING.

SOUTHERN DYE AND CLEANING WORKS, main office 38 N. Forsyth st. Skillful, prompt and reliable.

## FURNITURE.

THE cheapest place to buy furniture, mattings, rugs on cash or easy payments. J. C. & J. G. Levins, 73 Whitehall.

WE SELL only new furniture. Our prices are in reach of all. Bazaar Furniture Co., 39 West Mitchell.

THE CHEAPEST place in Georgia to buy furniture. Robison's. 18 East Hunter.

## WATCHES REPAIRED.

AT LOWEST prices consistent to good work; rings made to order. I can save you money on new watches No. 99. Boley, the Peachtree Jeweler. 'Phone 1620.

## ELEVATORS.

MORSE, WILLIAMS & CO., manufacturers of freight and passenger elevators. Repairs and inspection a specialty. 56 South Broad st., Atlanta.

RICHARDS Machine Co., 64 South Forsyth street. Bell 'phone 1693, manufacturers of freight and passenger elevators. Repairs made without delay. Machine work of all description done promptly.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FOR SALE—Complete saw mill outfit. Heavy saw mill, 80 h. p. engine and boiler, good as new. Everything complete, saws, belts, etc. Call and see or address Maisby & Co., 41 S. Forsyth st., Atlanta, Ga.

SUCCESSFUL medicine manufacturing company desires energetic man to manage business. Ecellent opportunity for right man. Small capital required. Address M. S., care Constitution.

$3,000 WILL buy half interest in a splendid paying mercantile business, this city. P. O. box 222, Atlanta, Ga.

ON account of failing health will sell my half interest in well paying mercantile business in Social Circle, Ga. Splendid trade, established 24 years, annual business $75,000; man must be familiar with dry goods; record showing profit every year to those interested; magnificent opportunity to step into established, paying business. For particulars address W. T. Knox, Social Circle, Ga.

FOR SALE—Good livery business; fourteen head horses; good outfit; bargain for the right party. Address W. F. Ussery, proprietor, Roanoke, Ala.

FOR SALE—Fertilizer factory located on the St. John river, at Jacksonville, Fla. This property can be bought very cheaply, and experts say for a small outlay of cash that its capacity can be doubled. For information and terms, apply to Wm. W. Gordon, Jr., attorney for A. Cosmo Little, Savannah, Ga.

HANDSOME half-tones made on short notice by the Southern Engraving Co., Atlanta.

YOU can find no better medium of profitable investment than is offered by the guaranteed 8 per cent installment bonds of the Southern Guarantee Loan Co., Kiser building, Atlanta, Ga. We refer to The Constitution and all Atlanta banks. Inquire for particulars.

ACTIVE MAN with $450 can hear of clean business, paying $50 per week clear profit; no scheme; will bear close investigation. Address "Active," care Constitution.

FOR SALE—Stock of goods cheap, on account of bad health. The Empire Store, Hawkinsville, Ga.

## PERSONAL.

COOK'S PHARMACY, cor. S. Pryor and Ga. ave., will send for your prescriptions. Bell 'phone 86; Standard 72.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES—We can furnish classified lists of farmers, doctors, lawyers, merchants, county officials, ministers, newly married couples, babies, new business houses, names of people building houses, electric light plants, water works, bridges or barns. Press clippings of every conceivable nature from all the weekly and daily newspapers. Send for prices. Harrison's Southern Press Clipping Bureau, Austell building, Atlanta, Ga.

COAL is sure to go higher. Buy now from J. W. Wills & Co., 'phones 356. Best quality! Lowest prices!

WE are headquarters in Atlanta for making all kinds of newspaper cuts, such as zinc etchings and half-tones. All work guaranteed to be as represented. Address Southern Engraving Company, Atlanta, Ga.

SCHOOL officials can secure teachers without cost and worry by addressing Interstate Teachers' Bureau, 74 North Broad st., Atlanta, Ga.

## LADIES' COLUMN.

LESSONS in basketry, bead weaving, lace making, clay modeling, wood and leather carving. Frances H. Lyon, 307 Lowndes bldg.

EVIL obstructions and painful irregularities promptly relieved by Senecio Tablets. Used twenty years by physician still practicing in Atlanta. Harmless and guaranteed. At druggists or by mail $1. Senecio Tablet Co., Atlanta, Ga.

OAK AND PINE blocks for Hot Stuff stoves. Best coal at cheapest prices. J. W. Wills & Co., 'phones 356.

$2 PER MONTH rent only for the light running, noiseless No. 9 Wheeler & Wilson. Bell 'phone 480. Office 71 Whitehall.

THE No. 9 Wheeler & Wilson is rapid, light running and noiseless; one-third faster than any other. Office 71 Whitehall. Bell 'phone 480.

## MATRIMONIAL.

REFINED gentleman, handsome, some property and good business, desires to marry lady with means. Box 43 Back Bay, Boston.

REFINED gentleman, handsome, some property and good business, desires to marry lady with means. Box 43 Back Bay, Boston.

## WANTED—BOARDERS.

A FEW boarders can be accommodated with rooms and board at 183 Whitehall street. Bell 'phone 2239.

TWO nicely furnished front rooms, east front, with good board, at 172 Ivy st.

WANTED—Two gentlemen boarders to occupy nice room in private house; reasonable. 76 E. Ellis st. 10-25-26

## FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS

FOR RENT—Furnished room for gentleman in private family; all conveniences; close in. 41 E. Harris st.

## FOR RENT—ROOMS.

FOR RENT—Unfurnished rooms. Several unfurnished rooms for rent, with or without meals. 68 Walton st.

## STORAGE.

MORRIS Storage and Transfer Co., 28 Walton st. Pack, store and move h. h. goods, pianos. Bell 1450. Standard 164.

## HAWKES, THE OPTICIAN,

Grinds the finest prescription eyeglass lenses, tests eye sight and fits frames scientifically, insuring comfort, elegance and durability. On the viaduct. Established 1870.

## FOR SALE — MISCELLANEOUS.

FANCY POULTRY—30 leading varieties, cheapest, best. Circular free. W. E. Hicks, Pouchatoula, La.

25C EACH—Columbia high-speed records. New list. Atlanta Phono Co., 49 Peachtree.

FOR SALE—Office fixtures, quarter-sawed oak, good finish. Apply to B. Duncan, care Constitution.

TWO roll top desks, two standing desks, one walnut book case. Miller Rummage Co., 27 S. Pryor st., Bell 'phone 3912.

HAVING many thousands of books in stock, we can supply out-of-print items on all subjects. Books bought. "Ye Olde Booke Shoppe," 11 W. Alabama st.

FOR SALE—Woodworking machines and iron machine tools, new and second-hand. Richards Machine Co., 64 S. Forsyth.

WE ARE selling finest molded records at 25c ea. List. Atlanta Phono Co., 49 Peachtree.

PARTIES wishing cuts for catalogue and high-class printing can find them in our establishment. We make the finest half tones and zinc etchings. For prices and further information, address Southern Engraving Company, Atlanta, Ga.

WE ARE especially prepared to make newspaper cuts. In order that a half-tone may show up well in the newspaper it must be made especially for printing of that character. Our newspaper half-tones receive the highest praise by publishers generally. For price and further information address the Southern Engraving Company, Atlanta, Ga.

NEW Columbia XP records reduced to $3 doz; 25c ea. New list. Atlanta Phono Co., 49 Peachtree.

SQUARE PIANOS—Several square pianos in first-class condition, for sale at a very low price; terms, $3 per month; the very thing for practice. S. O. Woodbery, 93 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

IF YOU want good coal at lowest prices, buy from J. W. Wills & Co., 'phones 356. Best service.

WE buy and sell second-hand furniture, musical instruments, stoves and household goods of any description. Miller Rummage Co., Bell 'phone 3912, 27 S. Pryor.

ROOMS PAPERED un-to-date $4. Call up Elrod. Bell 3826; Standard 835. Piedmont Wall Paper Co., 72 N. Broad.

FOR THE BEST OF EVERYTHING, VIGNAUX'S RESTAURANT, 15 SOUTH PRYOR STREET. ALSO MANAGER OF THE PRUDENTIAL RESTAURANT.

SOUTHERN ENGRAVING CO., Atlanta, conducts the best equipped engraving plant in the south.

OUR engraving plant is complete. We are specially fitted for making half-tones of the finest quality. The product of our factory is as fine as can be turned out in the east or west. For prices and particulars address Southern Engraving Company, Atlanta, Ga.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER. JULIUS R. WATTS & CO., 3 WHITEHALL STREET.

OUTSIDE furniture packing and finishing quickly and economically done. 'Phone 1920, Bell. P. H. Snook, manager. Greatest furniture bargain house south. 56 North Broad st.

OUTSIDE packing and refinishing promptly and economically done by experts. 'Phone P. H. Snook, 1920 Bell. Greatest values ever offered in furniture, rugs and mattings. 56 North Broad st.

## MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY supplied salaried people without security. Largest business, forty-eight principal cities. Tolman, 524 Austell bldg.

MONEY advanced responsible salaried people without security. American Discount Co., No. 510 Lowndes bldg.

SPECIAL HOME FUNDS to lend; any amount, 4½, 5 and 6 per cent. Write or call S. W. Carson, 6½ South Broad.

THE SOUTHERN MORTGAGE COMPANY places loans on Atlanta property and Georgia farms. 24 S. Broad street.

MONEY to loan on household goods; easy payments; business strictly confidential. J. H. Kennedy & Co., 50 1-2 N. Broad.

QUICK LOANS at low rates on property anywhere convenient to Atlanta. W. P. Patillo, second floor Gould building.

LOANS made on city real estate. Purchase money notes bought. Low rates and no delay. S. B. Turman & Co., corner Broad and Alabama.

WE MAKE LOANS WITHOUT REAL ESTATE WITHOUT MORTGAGES WITHOUT SALARY ORDERS WITHOUT COLLATERAL. ATLANTA DISCOUNT CO., 317 and 318 Century building.

SPECIAL home money to loan at 5 per cent in sums to suit without delay. R. M. Gann, 328 E. ofre.

ATLANTA Banking and Savings Co., 216 Century building, buys purchase money notes. Loans on real estate.

NEYMAN & CONNORS, 835 Equitable building, have money to lend on city property at 5, 6 and 7 per cent. Money on hand for those desiring quick loans.

CHEAP local and eastern money for quick loans. Edwin P. Ansley, 6-8-10 E Alabama street.

MONEY TO LOAN on real estate at very lowest rates; no delays. Charles Herman, rooms 202-3 Temple Court.

## MEDICAL.

REV. DR. C. W. PARKER'S Vitalizing Tablets for weak men and women, nervous and general debility, indigestion, etc., gives new life, vim and vigor, sold by druggists or sent by mail. 305 Peters street, Atlanta, Ga.

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE for the cure of Liquor, Opium, Morphine, Cocaine, Tobacco and Cigarette habits. Indorsed and adopted by U. S. Government. For information address Keeley Institute, 581 Whitehall st., Atlanta, Ga.

GLOBE TONIC—Three bottles for $1, shipped promptly on receipt of price. Branch Globe Remedy Co., 178 Decatur street.

## PALMISTRY

SWANHILD, world-famed, scientific Palmist. Exponent of the occult forces of nature; mystified are they who call on this gifted woman. No matter what trouble you have, come; she will guide you. Everything private and confidential. Hours, 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. 78 E Ellis st.

CALL ON Mme. Del Rey, Psychic Palmist, and learn how to succeed. Her occult knowledge is genuine. She advises on sickness, love, family and business affairs, law suits, investments, changes, lost articles, etc. Hours, 9 to 9. No. 77 Fairlie street, around the corner from Carnegie library.

## FOR RENT—HOUSES.

FOR RENT—Houses, stores, offices and rooms in any part of city. Call and we will take you to see anything on our list. M. L. Thrower, renting agent, 39 North Forsyth street.

GET our weekly rent bulletin giving descriptions of everything to rent. We move tenants free; see notice. John J. Woodside, renting agent, 50 N. Broad.

BRAN new, modern cottage, corner Glenwood ave. and Broyles st.; every convenience. Apply T. W. Baxter, 51 E. Alabama st.

## LIZABETH LOU LOU AND THE MONKEY.

One time an Italian man with a hand organ and a monkey came to Dorothy's house. Dorothy held her rag doll, named Lizabeth Lou Lou, up while the Italian man played, and when the monkey jumped down and danced, she held Lizabeth very close to him. The monkey's naughty little black paw slipped out close to the dolly. Suddenly he made a spring and grabbed her! Oh! how Dorothy did cry!

"Nevva mind—nevva mind," said the Italian man, "I getta for you." The Italian man pulled his monkey toward him with the chain; the chain broke, and the naughty little monkey went scampering up a tree with Lizabeth in



Dorothy Cried Harder Than Ever.

his mouth. Dorothy cried harder than ever.

A monkey will always try to do anything he sees you doing. The Italian rolled up the cloth that was spread over his hand organ and threw it at the monkey. The monkey took Lizabeth Lou Lou and threw her down at the man, who gave her back to Dorothy. Oh! how pleased Dorothy was! She didn't cry any more.

"Now, I must get my monka," said the Italian man. "You give me some milk?"

Dorothy ran in the house and got a bowl of milk. The Italian man set it at the foot of the tree; then he hid behind another tree. By and by that naughty little monkey came stealing, sliding, slipping down the tree to get the milk. Then the Italian man caught him.

"Oh! don't whip him!"

"No; nevva whip my monka. But I must getta betta chain on him before he comes back to see you," said the Italian man.

"Yes, get a better chain on him and bring him here some other day. I will give him another bowl of milk when he comes to see me next time," Dorothy said.

## AUTOMOBILES AND BICYCLES.

AUTOMOBILES, bicycles, sundries and repairs. Alexander-Elvea Company, the largest bicycle supply house in the south. 35 North Pryor street.

## STOVES AND RANGES.

STOVES AND FURNITURE repaired. Everything furnished. Skilled workmen. Patterson's Furniture House, 284 Peters street. 'Phones: Bell 508, Standard 837.

## UPHOLSTERING.

IF YOU are looking for a place where you can have your furniture put in thorough repair, it will pay you to call at 8 Trinity avenue. It pays to have your work done by experienced workmen, and those you will find at the above number. We do upholstering, refinish and repair furniture. We guarantee the best of work at reasonable prices. Give us a trial and be convinced. Remember it is 8 Trinity avenue, Farwell & Holcombe. 'Phone 3364.

## FOR RENT—STORES.

FOR RENT—Floor space, 124 Peachtree street.

TWO stores opposite court house at Greenesboro, Ga. Apply H. Geissler, Greenesboro, Ga.

## FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

W. M. SCOTT & CO., real estate bargains. If you want to buy or sell it will pay you to interview us. 72 N Broad st. Bell 'phone 3528 or Standard 835.

## FOR EXCHANGE—REAL ESTATE

UNINCUMBERED property to exchange for equities; farm for city property; vacant for improved; residence for investment, and vice versa. For exchanges, see Chas. P. Glover, 716 Prudential bldg.

## FOR SALE—FARMS.

FOR SALE—5,000 acres fine farming and pasture lands near railroad in Houston county, Georgia; for sale, quick, at less than $5 per acre; lies level; splendidly timbered and watered. For price, etc., address Duncan Real Estate Exchange, 564 Mulberry st., Macon, Ga.

## A. J. WEST & CO.

**Real Estate—213-214 Century Bldg. Bell Phone 1754.**

10 ACRES near S. A. L. railway new shops. Yards now being graded 1 mile long and 600 feet wide. Present price will enable you to double your money.
JUNIPER ST.—Beautiful new home, large shady lot, $7,500.
JUNIPER ST.—Vacant lot, 50x245 feet, $1,700.50.
WHITEHALL ST. store, new building and large lot, $18,000.
50-ACRE farm, improved, 4 miles northeast of Atlanta, near Fern Bank, $2,000.
JACKSON ST. lot, 69x365 feet, new modern two-story house, $8,000.
WEST PEACHTREE ST.—50x200 feet, prettiest lot in Atlanta, $2,500.
WASHINGTON ST.—Corner of Crumley, 50x190 feet, $3,500.
George E. Huguley and John W. Hughes, Sales Department.
A. J. WEST & CO.

**For Sale by Girardeau & Saunders, 24 Walton Street, Prudential Building.**

$20,000 will buy five brick stores close in. Corner lot on the north side that will rent for $130 per month. Partially improved. Good business street.
$15,000 will buy one of the prettiest homes on Peachtree street. East front.
$6,700 will take a beautiful new, modern home, close in, on Capitol avenue; one of the prettiest homes on the street and a real bargain.
$2,000 will buy one 6-room, two 3-room houses and a vacant lot that rents for $20 per month. Room to build two more houses.
$1,000 will buy a new 4-room house with six acres of fine land near a car line, 3 miles from the car shed.
$5,000 will buy 437 acres of fine valley land, 10 miles from Rome, Ga., in 1 mile of railroad station. About 300 acres cleared; balance in timber; one 8-room, one 4-room and one 2-room cottage, and a fine country store in a fine place for a store.
$1,500 will buy 47 acres of land, 6 miles from the carshed of Atlanta, Ga., with nice 5-room cottage; big bargain. Call for GLENN FAVER. 'Phones 164.

## LOST.

LOST—Young pointer dog, white with lemon spots on shoulder and head; suitable reward return to 49 Washington. R. C. Werner.

LOST—White bull dog; answers to name Caesar; curled tail and ears not trimmed. W. T. Howell, 570 Sells ave., or 2d floor Constitution.

LOST—One black mare mule. Foote's Trunk Factory, 17 East Alabama st. Reward.

## FOR SALE—FIXTURES.

FOUR 9-foot wall cases, five plate glass counter cases. Charles W. Crankshaw, diamond merchant and jeweler, Century building, on the viaduct.

## SIGN PAINTING.

GO OR PHONE
GRANT THE SIGNER
OF SIGNS AT SIGNERY,
6½ S. BROAD (NEXT TO JOURNAL).
CAN'T TALK, MAKE SIGNS.

## ELEVATOR INCLOSURES.

BANK and office railing, window guards, wickets, grills and wicker work. Atlanta Wire and Iron Works Co., 54 N. Broad.

## HATS CLEANED.

OLD HATS made new, 35c up. Latest styles. Out-of-town orders solicited. Acme Hatters, 29½ Marietta st.

## SEEDS.

MARK W. JOHNSON SEED CO.—Flowering bulbs, lawn grass, clover, rye, wheat, oats, onion sets. 35 South Pryor.

## H. W. YARBROUGH MOVED.

Now with Sam Walker, at 83-85 Peachtree street. Full line of pictures and picture frames.

## CARRIAGES AND WAGONS.

NEW and second-hand carriages of all styles. Carriages built to order. John M. Smith, 120 Auburn ave.

## PLUMBING.

BELLINGRATH PLUMBING CO., 40 South Pryor. Bell 'phone 1192. All new work guaranteed for one year.

## RECEIVER'S SALE.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Under and by virtue of an order granted by his honor, J. H. Lumpkin, J. S. C. A., in case of John M. Crane et al. v. Marion Mapp, No. 11,063. Fulton superior court, I will receive bids until 12 o'clock m. on October 28, 1903, for the purchase of the following real estate: All that tract or parcel of land situated in the city of Atlanta being part of land lot No. 57, in the 14th district of said county, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at a point on south side of Greene street at a point 181 feet east from the corner of Greene and Valentine streets and extending east on south side of Greene street 32 feet, thence south 76 feet, more or less; thence west 32 feet, thence north 76 feet, more or less, to beginning point, being known as No. 13 Greene street. Situated on said lot is one two-story six-room dwelling house.

All bids must be addressed to the undersigned as receiver, and must be in writing, and subjected to the confirmation of the court. Terms cash. This 17th day of October, 1903.

JAS. H. STARK, Receiver.
32 Grant Building, Atlanta, Ga.

### Georgia School for the Deaf.

Cave Spring, Ga., October 16, 1903.

Sealed proposals will be received until noon of Tuesday, November 3, 1903, for furnishing all necessary material, and for building, heating by steam and lighting by electricity, at the Georgia School for the Deaf in Cave Spring, Ga., a two-story building, in accordance with plans and specifications which can be seen at Mr. W. J. Griffin's place of business in Rome, Ga., and also at the School for the Deaf in Cave Spring, Ga.

Bids are invited for the whole and also for separate parts of the work, and a good and sufficient bond will be required for its faithful performance. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

Direct bids to the undersigned at Rome, Ga.

W. J. GRIFFIN,
Chairman of the Executive Committee.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—J. H. Overbey, as guardian of Jimmie K. Overbey, hereby gives notice of his intention to apply to Hon. J. H. Lumpkin, Judge of the Atlanta judicial circuit, at the court house of Fulton county, Georgia, at 10 o'clock a. m., November 14, 1903, for leave to sell for the purpose of reinvestment the one-half undivided interest of his said ward in town lot No. 1, in Block No. 19, according to the plat and plan of the town of Cochran, in Pulaski county, Georgia, and containing one acre and being part of lot of land number 158, in the 21st land district of Pulaski county, Georgia.

Reasons for application—property distant from residence of ward and expensive to look after, no funds to improve the same, unproductive in rents and an opportunity for an advantageous sale and reinvestment of the proceeds of the sale that will be conducive to the interests of the ward.

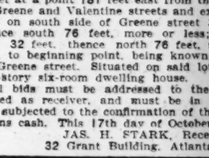
J. H. OVERBEY,
As Guardian of Jimmie K. Overbey.
This October 14, 1903.


**Dropsy** Cured to stay cured. 10 days treatment removed swelling 2 to 6 for $1.00. O. E. Cullum, Dropsy Medicine Co., 213-215 Lowndes bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

STEAM AND GAS FITTING, 24 S. PRYOR ST., PHONES 161.

— USE —

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**MONEY ORDERS**

for all your Small Remittances, by mail or otherwise.

Sold on all points in the United States, Canada and on Havana, Cuba.

CHEAP AND CONVENIENT.
NO APPLICATION REQUIRED.

A receipt is given and money will be refunded if order is lost.

Sold at all agencies of the Southern Express Company at all reasonable hours.

**RATES ARE AS FOLLOWS:**

| Not Over | CENTS | Not Over | CENTS |
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| $ 2.50 | 3 | $102.50 | 33 |
| 5.00 | 5 | 105.00 | 35 |
| 10.00 | 8 | 110.00 | 38 |
| 20.00 | 10 | 120.00 | 40 |
| 30.00 | 12 | 130.00 | 42 |
| 40.00 | 15 | 140.00 | 45 |
| 50.00 | 18 | 150.00 | 48 |
| 60.00 | 20 | 160.00 | 50 |
| 75.00 | 25 | 175.00 | 55 |
| 100.00 | 30 | 200.00 | 60 |

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which operates on 30,000 miles of first-class routes, with connections with other companies to all points accessible by express.

**BIG G** CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents Contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

**MEN AND WOMEN.** Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles $2.75. Circular sent on request.

you smack
your lips
with satisfaction
after drinking

"old joe"
whiskey

it's pure
and fine
have you tried it?
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**OPIUM COCAINE AND WHISKY** Habits Cured at my Sanatorium, in 30 days. Hundreds of references. 25 years a specialty. Book on Home Treatment sent FREE. Address B. M. WOOLLEY, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.



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Invites you to inspect his
HIGH CLASS
WOOLENS
for Fall and Winter.
37 N. Forsyth St., Prudential Building


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SOUTHERN SHORTHAND and Business University
ATLANTA, GA.
The Leading Business School of the South. Enter now. Catalogue free. Address A. C. Briscoe, Pres., or L. W. Arnold, Vice-Pres., Atlanta, Ga.

LESSONS IN CHINA PAINTING.
Wm. Lycett, Atlanta, Ga., Pioneer Teacher south, 20 years and more on Whitehall st. White China, Gold, Colors, Brushes, etc. Teachers supplied and taught to teach.

Klindworth CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC . . .
KURT MUELLER, Director,
Is now located at
235 Courtland Ave., cor. Cain St.

Sullivan, Crichton
Business College ATLANTA, GA.
The Complete Business Course, Total Cost, $35.00. "Actual Business from start to finish." Most thorough Shorthand Dep't in America. 4000 graduates. Cat free.

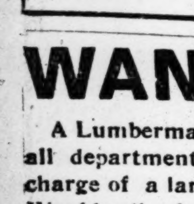
A. F. LIEBMAN,
28 PEACHTREE STREET.

FOR RENT.
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# Christianity as Taught by Christ

## Fourth of the Series of Sermons Delivered by Dr. H. S. Bradley and Published by The Constitution. The Fifth Will be Printed Next Monday.

**Subject: The Third Temptation.**

**Text: "Then saith Jesus unto him, Get thee hence, Satan: for it is written, thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and Him only shalt thou serve."—Matthew, 4:10.**

The third temptation has been called the devil's masterpiece. At first glance, it appears to be the grossest of the three, but, upon closer examination, it reveals a degree of subtlety that neither of the others possesses. Logically, the third temptation follows the second, as the second followed the first. As the refusal to doubt led to the temptation to presume, so the refusal to presume, or the determination to use caution and prudence led to the temptation to policy and expediency.

The figurative setting of the story pictures to our minds the imaginative view which Jesus took of the nations and kingdoms of the earth, and the pomp and glory of regal life. The mental picture which appeared to Him of all the countries of the world and their capitals was as vivid as though the earth had been a plain, and He had looked from a lofty mountain in its midst to the extent of its borders.

The suggestion of the tempter which came to the mind of Jesus was something like this:

"Well, you have decided to venture on the Messianic idea. You refuse to doubt the Voice in your heart, and, further than that, you declare your determination to live in harmony with natural laws. You have decided not to run any unnecessary risks. You will avoid rashness, presumption and fanaticism. Your mind is made up that the best way to show your confidence in God is by taking into account all natural, as well as spiritual, forces. Now carry out that idea. There opens before you a plain and easy road to success. If you are determined to succeed, why succeed! If you are going to be prudent, be prudent! You can afford to be a little politic without injuring your cause and can, at the same time, enhance your chances of success. A man's wisdom is measured largely by his understanding of what is expedient, you know.

"Look at the conditions about you. You see not only your own nation, but the whole world swayed by passion. Evil is everywhere, and you had as well acknowledge that it is inevitable. Make a slight accommodation of yourself to it and use it as a stepping stone to power.

"This will be three-fold wisdom on your part. You are a Jew and a patriot. You love your nation. The traditions of your people are dear to you. You have been fed from your very cradle upon the sayings of your sages. You share in the hopes that inspire the songs of your people. Now, if you love the welfare of the Jewish nation, you have, with your power and the present conditions, the fairest opportunity for the most splendid service that the world has ever seen. You know the materialistic conception of your people as to the Messianic kingdom, for you are aware that they have taken the high spiritual imagery of their great prophets, like Ezekiel and Isaiah, as literal, and are looking for a temporal kingdom. They are hoping and praying that one shall come who shall be a worthy successor to the great King David, who will raise aloft again the flag of the lion of the tribe of Judah, and rally all the old mountain fighters at his back, drive out the accursed Roman, put the tax gatherer to death and establish once more the reign of Jehovah amongst men.

"Your countrymen have every incentive to success. There has not been a great warrior in Israel in six hundred years, and the old fighting blood that came by heredity from the heroic days of the past is calling out for an opportunity to show itself in valiant deeds and daring exploits. On the one hand, you have a provocation sufficient to drive men to desperation. Proud Israel is little better than a slave. The Roman yoke has galled until Israel's heart has waxed hot. On the other hand, you have all the inspiration that is needed in the ambition of your people and their hope for governmental power. Is it not worthy of a man endowed as you are that he should consider the oppression of his people? Is it not right that he should open his ears to the cries of outraged innocence? Is it not a duty to give one's nation the highest place possible amongst the nations of the world?

"Suppose, for example, that you should seize the reins of government, leap into the chariot of power and drive to Rome. You know the corruption of the Roman government. Tiberius, sated with pleasure and emasculated with voluptuous luxury, would be no match for you with organized and disciplined Israel at your back. Is it not fascinating to a Jewish patriot to think of Israel, having pushed his conquests beyond Palestine, and, step by step, across the countries of the Mediterranean sea, taking his seat upon the throne of the Caesars, from which eminence to rule the world?

"More than that, this plan will work admirably to the furtherance of your Messianic idea. When once you have seated yourself on the throne of power, you can issue wise, just and humane edicts which will relieve burdened humanity of most of its load. No one can resist a king. The will of a monarch is supreme, for the army is at his back. Your heart is half breaking over the prisoners which crowd the jails of Palestine. You are moved to tears because of the unjust taxation of your people. Your heart swells with righteous indignation because of the oppression of the debtor by the hard and cruel creditor. Your unstinted compassion goes out to the unemployed and hungry that crowd the market places. When once seated on the throne, you can, by a single stroke of your pen, open all the prisons to them that are bound, make every year a jubilee year when debts are remitted, and confiscate enough farm lands to give every man an opportunity of making a comfortable living for himself and his family. By a royal decree, you can force men to conform to the laws of your theocracy. By thus wisely making use of the machinery at hand you can, by a bold stroke, accomplish quickly a result which otherwise it will require centuries to work out.

"By this scheme, too, you will vault yourself at once into popular favor. All strong natures are ambitious, you konw, and thus, by doing a perfectly legitimate thing that has either been done or attempted by hundreds of others, you may gratify your natural and pardonable ambition for power.

"Now, why not prudently fall in with popular notions and ride to fame, power and world-wide usefulness? As a man, you can make fame and fortune: as a Jew, you can become the greatest patriot, statesman and king: as Messiah, you can be a greater David."

Jesus replied to these suggestions, with all their cunning and subtlety, "Get thee hence, Satan: for it is written, Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and Him only shalt thou serve." Let us pause for a moment upon the threshold of our Master's answer before considering the full import of His reply, in order that we may discover, if possible, the evil of the suggestion contained in the third temptation. Uninstructed in the doctrines of Christianity, there is scarcely one of us that would consider the proposition of setting up a temporal government by a wise and powerful leader an evil thing, and in itself it is not evil. The evil is found in the fact that it was less than the best. The worst enemy to the best is not the worst, it is the good. There are few, if any, who are ever tempted at first to the gravest crimes and the blackest vices. The beginning of our downfall is marked by the time when there came up for choice two courses of conduct, the one the best, the other the lesser good, and we selected the lesser good. God and our own consciences demand of us that we select always the best. To select the good in the presence of the best is to yield to the tempter. This, Jesus refused to do.

His answer was as comprehensive as the suggestion of the tempter. He said, "As a patriot, I love my people too well to commit them to a course of conduct which, while yielding temporary results of good, will ultimate in failure like that which has overtaken the dynasties of the past. By yielding to the world empire suggestion, I should have to carry the Jewish people to the place of power by the road of war. Israel could not take her seat upon the throne within one generation without wading through streams of human blood, and, while I am a Jewish patriot, my sympathies are broader than the confines of my own race. With God as my Father, every man is my brother. My conception of duty demands that I should consider the needs and the claims of the oppressor as well as the opppressed. That may be a good scheme that destroys evil and scatters its dust to the four winds of heaven, but that is the best scheme that converts evil into good. He is not the greatest man who can slay his enemy, but rather he is the greatest who converts his enemy into a friend and brings him over to his own side, so that where there was one champion fo rthe right, now there are two.

Moreover, the temporal power idea contains a profound fallacy. It is based upon the conception that circumstances and conditions make happiness and blessedness, whereas I know from my own experience that real blessedness springs from disposition, from the heart. It is impossible to make heaven by bringing about a set of external conditions. I do not care to force men to adopt a form of righteousness or godliness against their wills. I had rather have one human heart that had fallen in love with right and was doing good because it loved good, than to have a host who were conforming to external regulations of right, but with their moral purposes wrong. The quick way of compelling is not God's way.

From the Messianic standpoint I cannot afford to teach my people that the pomp and splendor of a theocratic government are as acceptable to my Father as the worship of spirit and truth. I can never teach them that temple forms and religious ceremony fulfill the law as does love. I can never teach them that christening a nation with the high-sounding name "government of God" is equal to the sacrifice and offering of self for service.

The suggestion that I make myself a world ruler in order to gratify my own ambition I spurn. There is something that is above price and that is moral wholeness, or the sense of honor. If I should accommodate myself to a conception that is less than the best, thereby making league with evil, I should at once lose that which a universe could not buy back."

The severest trial in the third temptation was in making the determination to be true to the best interests of His brethren, when to do so meant to seem to be indifferent to their miseries. But He saw that the proud place among the nations of earth, for which they clamored, would be only a temporary external benefit. While the truth which He had come to teach and the principles of life which He had come to implaint would work slowly like leaven, but in time would leaven the whole lump.

He was tempted as a lover of His breathren to give them, not what He knew was best for them, but what they wanted.

He was tempted to impatience. He heard their cries, He saw their tears, He knew their prayers by heart. How could He wait through the long dragging years and centuries for His seed of the kingdom to grow into a tree for the healing of the nations, when He could temporarily alleviate their suffering in a single generation?

"But," said He, "God's plan is the wise plan. On the one hand, I see myself a temporal king, reigning over My people, ruling as beneficently as possible over subjects that have not yet the principles of government in their hearts. I see honor and splendor and luxury, and for Myself at last death in a palace while millions mourn. Further down the centuries I see the government wrecked and all my ideas buried forever beneath the debris.

"On the other hand, I see Myself misunderstood by those whose influence I most desire. I see Myself persecuted by intolerant leaders of My people. I see Myself despised by the proud. I see Myself winning to the eternal kingdom of truth and love and service a little handful of the poorer and humbler classes. I see a steep and rugged path before Me and at the end of the journey I see, standing upon the summit of a hill, a coarse upright beam, a little higher than My head, with a crossbar near the top as long as a man's outstretched arms. I see Myself nailed to the instrument of torture, while about Me stands a little group of weeping women.

"But I see also the divine life that fills Me till that hour. I see moral wholeness maintained till that hour, and beyond that ordeal I see the Ageless Life for Myself and all My followers.

"Can I wait, can I suffer, can I die in seeming failure and disgrace? I can, I will. Hence Satan! My Father has spoken in my soul. I shall hear Him. I shall give my brethren not the gewgaw for which, as spoiled children, they cry. I shall give them the bread of life, even though they mistake Me for an enemy and crucify Me."

Viewed from a vantage ground of two thousand years we can see today that Jesus was right in the decision to which He promptly came when the temptation in the wilderness was strongest. Where is Tiberius, who then sat upon the throne at Rome, and ruled the world-wide empire? Even before he died, Pliny calls him "confessedly the most gloomy of mankind." From his summer home on one of the fairest islands of the Mediterranean sea, he wrote to the senate at Rome, "What to write to you, Conscript Fathers, or how to write, or what not to write, may all the gods and goddesses destroy me worse than I feel that they are destroying me, if I know." Where is the Rome that sat upon her seven hills, the proud mistress of the world? A generation later she flamed and fell while her red-bearded emperor fiddled. And where are the children of the proud Caesars and the conscript fathers? They travel today in foreign lands and bear the burden of wheezy hand organs upon their backs, while monkeys, whom unhapply fate has overtaken, pass their red caps for pennies from gaping children.

Napoleon tried the world-empire scheme. He thought that he was wiser than Jesus and could found a dynasty that would last. Men clapped their hands when Napoleon appeared and called him "Napoleon the Great." But Napoleon the Great met his Waterloo, and, on the lonely island of St. Helena, when he had come to reflect, he wrote in frank confession: "Alexander, Caesar, Charlemagne and myself founded great empires; but upon what did the creations of our genius depend? Upon force. Jesus, alone, founded His empire upon love, and to this very day millions would die for Him."

Let no one make the mistake of thinking that because Jesus refused to found a political party, unsheath the sword, or grasp the reins of government, that He did not expect His ideas to touch kingdoms and governments and change them. He did expect it. He firmly believed that His idea would shape and mold the kingdom of this world ultimately into the kingdom of God. The difference in Jesus' idea and that of the tempter was the difference in the methods by which the result was to be brought about. Jesus proposed to get the heart of the individual right, to establish the reign of love in persons and to make the conception of duty of each one commensurate with his ability to serve his fellows. Ultimately, these ideas would grasp even the thrones of power.

"Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and Him only shalt thou serve," said Jesus. He comes to the close of His temptation with these two lofty words upon His lips, "worship" and "service." "Thou shalt pay the tribute of highest worth," said He, "to the Father that speaks in thy heart. His voice shall call more loudly than all the voices of ambition, for place and power and fame."

"Thou shalt serve the Lord thy God." Jesus showed in His after life His conception of the meaning of these words. The way to serve God is to serve God's children

This temptation applies to us in modern life. It comes to the individual with the suggestion, "Take the short and easy road to success. 'Stoop to conquer,' pander to popular notions. Don't trouble to give people what they need. Give them what they want."

The temptation also comes to the church. The suggestion from the tempter is, "Make a show in the world. Build as fine edifice as possible, pile up as many names upon the roll of membership as you can."

There is grave fear lest the very zeal for winning men to the visible organization called the church should become an evil passion. We yield to the suggestion of the tempter when we grasp the reins of government and force men to conform to our religious notions. We should learn a lesson from history. During the first three hundred years of the Christian era the church had no voice in political affairs. Indeed, she had to make a desperate struggle for a foothold everywhere. Every Roman emperor from Nero to Diocletian tried to destroy her. Men and women were flogged in the streets. They were tortured. They fought with wild beasts in the amphitheater. Their bodies were covered with pitch and were used as flambeaux to light up the pleasure gardens of the voluptuous Romans at their saturnalian feasts. But she thrived upon these persecutions. The time of her downfall came on that day when, from the hill of Rome, as her "high mountain," she surveyed the kingdoms of the world. From the moment that the Christian religion became the court religion of Rome, her downfall was guaranteed. The Romanization of the Christian church has been called the greatest calamity of human history. The church today is split into warring sections, because centuries ago the leaders of the church said not "we will worship God, and serve His children," but "we will compel men to come into the kingdom." That determination to force the kingdom of heaven upon men, the thing which Jesus refused to do, has shed more innocent blood than was ever shed in all the wars for freedom. That fall before the tempter in Rome set back the clock of Christianity untold thousands of years. Our business as followers of Jesus is not so much to impress the world with our own importance as to serve the world humbly and in the spirit of love.

It takes a stout heart to wait till after death for recognition. Jesus refused the kingdoms of the world, political, ecclesiastical, literary and musical. But He has well nigh won them all, by God's slow process in two thousand years. He is winning the nations. The great nations of the world today are the Christian nations. There are millions of souls in America alone today who would die for the Man who stood in the High Priest's judgment hall without a follower.

He passed by the kingdom of literature. He wrote no books, but today there are hundreds of thousands of books that are written in the interest of His life and teachings. The printing presses of the world are busy publishing His word. He wrote no line of poetry, but the world's greatest poets have found their highest inspiration in His service and sacrifice. He wrote no songs, and yet He has entered into the world's music from its lullabies to its statellest oratorios.

The cross which He saw standing at the end of the journey has become a symbol for all of patient devotion, self-sacrificing surrender, whole-hearted love and tender ministries:

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B—Miss Wilder May Bracil, Miss Pearl Burnan, Miss Rosa Beatis, Miss Lula Balman, Miss Gussie Brown, Miss Lena Bease, Miss N J Bothwell, Miss Lular Bearing, Miss L C Bellinger, Miss Sissie oston, Callie Buse, Mattie Brown, Mrs Macon Bostinck, Mrs Mary Berch, Mrs R H Berrey, Mrs M T Briggs, Mrs M S Burnett, Mrs F A Brooks.

C—Miss Leila Chiles, Miss Frixie H Chester, Miss Emar Car, Mrs Leila Coitdell, Mrs Amanda Camp, Mrs Chas Crosslann, Mrs Nerry Coplard.

D—Miss Birdie Davis, Harriet G Dawson (col), Mrs Lillian Dome, Mrs J Ds Vrais.

E—Annie Hope Evans, Mrs Henrietta Edward.

F—Miss Francis Forbes, Miss Essie Fields, Mrs James Ferrow, Miss Mollie Fleton.

G—Miss Nummie Gunn, Miss Mary Green, Dora Grimes, Mrs Bobbie Gaines, Mrs Sailla Gordin.

H—Miss Sarah Higgins, Miss Gracie Haley, Miss Mamie Hotkins, Miss Bertha Hawkins, Miss Dasie L Harrison, Miss Neola Hardy, Miss Vallie Harris, Miss Ella Harvie, Mis Julia Horto, Miss Irene Hamby, Miss Mattie Hutcheson, Miss Lucy Hatton, Mary Henderson, Daisy Hampton, Mrs. Mary Hawkes, Mrs Hammonds, Mrs H C Holdbrook, Mrs Elsie Heytill, Mrs Katie Hightower, Mrs Lizzie Hill, Mrs Jennie Hawkins, Mrs Katherine C Hardy, Mrs M B Hatcher, Mrs Virginia E Hammond.

J—Miss Hattie Jones, Miss Mattie Jones, Miss Sallie Maud Jones, Madam Jean, Mrs Gordon, Mrs A Jason, Mrs Dora eJnkins.

K—Miss Minnie Kemp, Miss Minnie Keardey, Mrs Lou Kimball, Mrs Mollie Kelly, Mrs Ida C Kimbrough.

L—Mrs E T Lawless.

Mc—Miss Callie McAfee, Miss Minnie McCoy, Miss Sarah McHeal, Miss Christine McDowell, Miss Katie McKey.

M—Miss Maud Murck, Miss Irene Miller, Miss Ceacle Morgan, Miss Josephine Manly, Miss A Miller, Miss Jennie Morris, Miss Exie Miller, Miss Stella Mayfield, Miss Minnie Morris, Mrs Sidney D Moore, Mrs Annie Harris, Mrs Carra Mapp, Mrs Annie Mitchell, Mrs Lester L Myrick, Mrs A F Miller, Mrs Marion Maisby, Mrs A A Mills, Mrs W S Mosely.

N—Miss C Betts Norris, Miss Milley Night, Mrs Mattie Newman.

O—Mrs Ruth C Owens.

P—Miss Blanch Powell, Miss J L M Payne, Miss Lizzie Parrett, Miss Lizzie Pittman, Miss Fannie Pecox, Miss Lucile Perkins, Rubia Parks, Cornelia H Pierson, Rosona Peek, Mrs Allie Pattillors, Mrs Carrie Pool.

R—Miss P L Reason, Miss Hallie Ross, Miss Clara Reed, Miss Ella Reid, Miss Mary Jean Russell, Miss Mollie Ray, Genie Reese, Mrs Lela Redmond, Mrs Robt Ransom, Mrs Clara Reed, Mrs Sallie Ryan.

S—Miss Kate Stokes, Miss Alles Sayles, Miss Lula Sanford, Miss R D Sayles, Miss Ruby Stevenson, Miss Lizzie Sheppard, Miss Lena Smith (col), Miss Essie Schell, Miss Lula Shols, Miss Clara Serrell, Miss Mary Scharlong, Miss Mary Steverson, Miss Marie Shaffer, Mrs Leugenia Smith, Mrs Mary Shindelbout, Mrs Jannie Shunter, Mrs Puggie Eddie Simpson, Mrs D F Sneed, Mrs Jack Sroet.

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U—Violet Upton.

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Y—Miss Ella Young.

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B—C C Bellows, Eddie Black, Charles J Brennon, Joe Blalock, Dick Basinger, Saml J Boons, Wm H Brown, Ellce Boyd G W Boyd, Jas W Boyd, H C Bell, Doc Baldern, Nelson Barotson.

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G—C Lener Gaster, Willie Gooling, Fred Gray, Robt Gattes, Mack Gainer, Oliver Gregory.

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N—E L Newbern.

P—Walter Poor, F V Parrott, R F Pace, L R Pettis, J A Parker, G W J Parham, Martin Partee.

R—L A Rucker, Gid Rice, Stephens Roberts.

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T—T G Taylor, W A Thompson, Rev W H Tillman, J F Tucker, Tom Thomson, Bob Thomas, Mr and Mrs Theinpan, J C Terry, Wm F Trenauf, J M ——, O R Turner.

W—E R Whatley, Ernest L Walker, Marcin Williams, Geo Meary, Rev W H White, J W Williams, Alexander Wiggs, Emory Wilson, St Elmo Warren, Harry Witherspoon, T D Wood, W F Weems, Walter P Webb, C O Wellborn, Red White, Jno Williams, O W Williams, Wm Wines, C C Whidby.

Y—Henry C Young.

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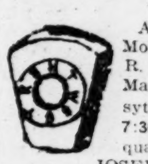
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## Special Notices.

MEETING NOTICE.



A regular convocation of Mount Zion chapter, No. —, R. A. M., will be held in Masonic hall, corner Forsyth and Mitchell streets, at 7:30 p. m. All companions qualified fraternally invited.
JOSEPH C. GREENFIELD, High Priest.
P. M. HUBBARD, Secretary.


M. M. Mauck, 42 Peachtree Street. Paints paper, painting paper-hanging.

THE GRAND
Tonight and Tuesday.
Matinee Tuesday.
The Dainty Comedienne,
ADELAIDE
THURSTON
In Her Latest Success,
POLLY PRIMROSE
Night prices, 25c to $1. Matinee, — to 75c.
SEATS NOW READY.

Wednesday Night, October 28.
Charles Frohman's Empire Theatre Company, of New York, with
FAY DAVIS
In George Fleming's dramatization of Mrs. Humphrey Ward's novel,
LADY ROSE'S DAUGHTER.
Prices, 25c to $1.50. Sale opens Monday.

MATINEE AND NIGHT, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29.
Weber & Fields' Greatest Success
"HOITY TOITY"
The Original $25,000 Production Complete Direct from New York.
Prices 25c to $1.50. Matinee 25c to $1.

BIJOU
TONIGHT—MATINEE TUESDAY.
"Her Marriage Vow"
Heart Interesting Scenes
Thrilling Climaxes
Sensational Episodes
Startling Mechanical Effects
The Strongest Spectacular Sensation
Railroad Effect Ever Produced.

The standard of excellence is represented by policies of the
Union Casualty and Surety Co.
OF ST. LOUIS, MO.
Accident, Health and Plate Glass Insurance.
EDGAR DUNLAP, General Agent.
CARL H. KING, Manager.


## RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

Showing the arrival and departure of passenger trains of the following roads at depot, Atlanta, Ga.:

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA RAILWAY.

| Arrive From— | | Depart To— | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Savannah | 7 35 am | *Savannah | [illegible] |
| *Macon | 11 20 am | *Macon | [illegible] |
| Savannah | 7 45 pm | *Macon | [illegible] |
| | | *Savannah | [illegible] |
| Suburban Trains: | | Suburban Trains: | |
| Jonesboro | 6 15 am | Jonesboro | [illegible] |
| Griffin | 8 25 am | Jonesboro | [illegible] |
| Hapeville | 9 40 am | Jonesboro | [illegible] |
| Jonesboro | 2 15 pm | Griffin | [illegible] |
| Jonesboro | 5 40 pm | Jonesboro | [illegible] |
| Sunday Only: | | Sunday Only: | |
| Jonesboro | 8 55 am | Hapeville | [illegible] |
| Hapeville | 10 45 am | Jonesboro | [illegible] |

Leave Atlanta 1:40 a. m. (sleeper in depot 10 p. m.) and 7:50 a. m. for Vienna, Cordele, Fitzgerald and Waycross via Montezuma and Atlantic and Birmingham railroad.

Leave Atlanta 1:40 a. m. (sleeper in depot 10 p. m.) and 7:50 a. m. for Cuthbert, Bainbridge and Tallahassee via Ga., Fla. and Ala. R. R.

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

| Arrive From— | | Depart To— | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nashville | 7 30 am | *Nashville | [illegible] |
| Marietta | 8 32 am | *Marietta | [illegible] |
| Nashville | 11 45 am | *Nashville | [illegible] |
| Marietta | 2 40 pm | *Marietta | [illegible] |
| Nashville | 7 30 pm | *Nashville | [illegible] |

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

| Arrive From— | | Depart To— | |
|---|---|---|---|
| LaGrange | 8 20 am | Montgomery | [illegible] |
| *Selma | 11 40 am | Montgomery | [illegible] |
| *Selma | 12 40 pm | *Selma | [illegible] |
| *Montgomery | 7 35 pm | LaGrange | [illegible] |
| *Selma | 11 40 pm | *Montgomery | [illegible] |

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILROAD.

| Arrive From— | | Depart To— | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Norfolk | 7 50 am | Norfolk | [illegible] |
| New York | 3 50 pm | Clinton, S. C. | [illegible] |
| Clinton, S. C. | 8 20 pm | New York | [illegible] |

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

| Arrive From— | | Depart To— | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Augusta | 5 00 am | *Augusta | [illegible] |
| Conyers | 6 45 am | Lithonia | [illegible] |
| Covington | 7 45 am | *Augusta | [illegible] |
| *Augusta | 12 50 pm | Conyers | [illegible] |
| Lithonia | 3 25 pm | Covington | [illegible] |
| *Augusta | 8 15 pm | *Augusta | [illegible] |

*Daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

## Southern Railway

TRAINS LEAVE ATLANTA.

5:30 A. M.—NO. 13 DAILY. Solid vestibule train. Pullmans to Cincinnati.
5:30 A. M.—NO. 30 DAILY to Columbus.
6:10 A. M.—NO. 35 DAILY. Pullmans to Birmingham and Kansas City; arrive Birmingham 11:45 a. m., Memphis 8:05 p. m., Kansas City 9:45 a. m.
7:00 A. M.—NO. 15 DAILY. Brunswick.
7:50 A. M.—NO. 12 DAILY. Local to Charlotte, Danville and Richmond.
7:55 A. M.—NO. 7 DAILY. Chattanooga.
12:00 NOON—NO. 38 DAILY. Washington and Southwestern Limited. Sleeping, library, observation and club cars through without change. Dining cars serve all meals en route. Ar. Washington 6:42 a. m.; New York 12:43 p. m.
12:45 NOON—NO. 40 DAILY. New York Express. Day coaches, sleeper between Atlanta and Washington and Charlotte to Richmond and Norfolk. Arrive Richmond 7 a. m.; Norfolk 8:30 a. m.; Washington 9:45 a. m.
4:10 P. M.—NO. 30 DAILY. Fort Valley.
4:10 P. M.—NO. 10 DAILY. Macon and Hawkinsville.
4:15 P. M.—NO. 37 DAILY. Pullman sleeping car and day coaches to Memphis. Birmingham 9:50 a. m.; Memphis 7:15 a. m.
4:40 P. M.—NO. 22 DAILY. Columbus. Pullman palace sleeping car and day coaches.
4:30 P. M.—NO. 18 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY. "Air Line Belle." To Toccoa.
5:00 P. M.—NO. 15 DAILY. Sleeper to Cincinnati. Sleeper Chattanooga to Louisville. Ar. Chattanooga 9:50 p. m.; Cincinnati 8:10 a. m.; Louisville 10:35 a. m.
5:15 P. M.—NO. 25 DAILY. Makes all stops. Arrives Anniston 9:15 p. m.
10:45 P. M.—NO. 14 DAILY. Florida limited. Through sleepers to Jacksonville and Tampa. Sleeper to Brunswick.
11:35 P. M.—NO. 97 NIGHT TRAIN TO BIRMINGHAM. Pullman sleeper and day coaches. Sleeper open 10:00 p. m. Arrives Birmingham 5:35 a. m. Passengers can remain in sleeper until 6:30 a. m.
12:00 NIGHT—NO. 36 DAILY. U. S. Fast Mail. Solid vestibuled train. Sleeping cars to New York, Richmond and Asheville. Coaches to Washington. Dining cars serve all meals en route. Arrives Washington 9 p. m.; New York 3:23 a. m.; Asheville 10:00 a. m. and 9:— p. m.
Ticket Offices: Kimball House and Union Depot. 'Phones: City Office, 142 Main; Depot, 179 Main.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.


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